With which is incorporated The

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4802. 就三十月一十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

日九卅月十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL. LONDON :- F. Alour, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. Gordon & Gotch, TINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna. Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4. Old Joury, E.C. SAMUEL DEACOR & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall

PARIS AND EUROPE :- LEON DE ROSNY, CASES. 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. NEW YORK:-AEDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW

ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- Bran & Black, San Fran-SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:-SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINEZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:- Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swalow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai. Fancy Patterns. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CHAW-FORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,......1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-F. D. Sassoon, Enq. Deputy Chairman-W. H. Forses, Esq. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, WILHELM REINERS,

W. S. Young, Eaq. H. Hoppius, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICE. CHIEF MANAGEB.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER. Shanghal, Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS .- London and County

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. N Current Deposit Account at the rate

of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily halance. For Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 8 per cent. per annum. " 4 per cent. " " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON.

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1878. ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits. At 3 months' notice 8% per Annum. D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-TRALIA, AND CHINA.

Acting Manager.

RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000. Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE_

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the

Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bi of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent, per

annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 3 per cent, per annum.

4 per cent, 5 per cent, jal

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE Vessel can be seen. A CANTONESE DIALECT. Parta I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.-By ERREST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS AND A HALF per Parts

To be had from Mesars Lane, Chawrord & Co., Hongkong and Shanghal; and Mosers . KRILT & WAISH, Shanghal, Hongkong, March 1, 1875

For sale.

FOR SALE.

Brazil and Barcelona NUTS. LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879. Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS. American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS. COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY CARPET. DOOR MATS. California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS. WHITNEY BLANKETS.

REP and other TABLE COVERS. TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW INEN. GREEN and MARONE REP.

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS. FANOY-FLANNEL for Gents'. Suits. NAVY BLUE SERGE. CLOTH TROWSER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety. CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS. CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES. VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS. IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH. DESSERT, DINNER and BREAK-

FAST SERVICES. TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS. CIGARS, CIGARETTES: KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOS. HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every De-

scription. CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS. CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORYDE OF LIME. &c., &c., &c. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. FOR SALE.

(IN ORDER TO EFFECT CLEARANCE OF AN Invoice.)

MENUINE DUE DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, In Good Condition, at the following Greatly | the Cathedral. Reduced Prices.

Per Case 1 Doz. Quarts, \$13. ,, ,, 2 ,, Pints, \$14. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, November 13, 1878. del3

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs Birley & Co. to sell by Public Auction, Order of the Mortgagees, on or about

the 20th January, 1879, the 1st Class

IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

"AMERICA." of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs. J. and R. Swan, of Dumbarton, and Engined by Messrs. Top and McGregor, of Glasgow, with Compound | no29 Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condens ing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal). working up to 450 H.-P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 8 in.; Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 94 in. Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.: Draft, light, 9 feet | loaded, 17 feet.; D. W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 NOTICE is hereby given that on the

Passengers and Cabin aft, for 3. Boilers retubed in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first class | Buoy in White.

Bold Beparately. For further Particulars, apply to Messis, Birter & Co., or the Auction. gens, where Inventory and Plan of the

TERMS OF SALE. - Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hengkong, November 16, 1878. Ja20

For Sale.

ARRIVALS.

ETTS'S DIARIES for 1879. BABS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition. PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS. LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.

ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS. MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK. Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES. POCKET KNIVES.

THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP. SWIMMING BELTS AND AIR CUSHIONS. CHABLIS, in Pints.

TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths. FRIEZES, for Ulsters. WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns. CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, Latest Edition. KEHLOR'S DUNDEE MARMALADE. KEITH JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS.

TODDY KETTLES. SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY. SADDLERY. -SOARVES AND TIES, Newest Patterns. GRAMMARS AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEW SEASON'S APPLES. THE NEWEST NOVELS. RED HEART RUM. SHOOTING BOOTS.

SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. E. AD-MIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, AND TO H. I. H. . THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraiture D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS

REDUCTIONS. In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges.

_STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, . Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, September 19, 1878.

HUTCHINGS begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply

BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support. SHOP - WELLINGTON STREET, opposite

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

ON arreglo al pliego de Condiciones que se halla de manifiesto en este Consulado y en el Aviso de Guerra Español "MARQUES DEL DUERO" hasta las 111 de la mañana del 29 del actual; se saca á pública licitacion la LIMPIEZA DE LOS FON-DOS DE DICHO BUQUE, LA CONSTRUCCION DE UN BOTE, para el mismo y otras REPARA-

Dicho Acto tendrá lugar en la Cancilleria de este Consulado á las 12 en punto del referido dia 29 y hasta media hora antes se admitiran las proposiciones que se presen-ten, las cuales han de estar arregiadas al modelo que al final del pliego de condicio-

Hongkong, 18 de Noviembre de 1878. El Consul Interino. JOSÉ VELEZ.

> NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 95.

CHINA SEA. RIVER MIN-FOODHOW DISTRICT.

"Aymar" Buoy.

Tons, or 16,500 Picula exclusive of Bun. OHEQUERED BUOY, 6 feet in diameter, kers; Class. Lloyds 90 A1; Water surmounted by a Black Diamond-Shaped Ballast; Tween Decks laid; 8 Steam CAGE, was moored in 11 fathoms L. W., Winches, and HARFIELD's Patent Wind. 800 feet E.N.E. of the East End of the lass; Salcon amidships for 10 Cabin Rock," which is situated near the North Channel entrance to the Foochow River. The name "Aymar" is painted on the

The following are the Magnetic bearings Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be from the Reef given by Captain R. H. NAPIEB, R.N., commanding H. M. Surveying Vessel Nassau. Chang-chi Peak. bears N. 686 E.

M ddle Dog Lighthouse .. 8. 875 E. See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1252, 1761

By order of the Inspector General of Customs, ... GERALD E. WELLESLEY, Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Oustoms, ---Engineers' Office, Shanghai, Nov. 8, 1878.

MOORE & Co.,

"VARIETY STORE." NEWS AGENTS AND TOBACCONISTS. No. 42, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

and fitted up so as to command the best GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at light throughout all the Hours of the Day Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS is Open from 8 o'Clock a.m. until 5 o'Clock GODOWNS, under European supervision; p.m., under the personal Management of and VESSELS Discharged alongside the despatch

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

DROM the 1st of October, DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at bis new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, Queen's Road Central, over the have quick despatch. MEDICAL HALL

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship " YESSO,"

Capt. S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th Instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, November 20, 1878.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "PEI HO," Commandant PASQUALINI, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

L HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship

NOTIOE.

Commandant De Girand, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe. L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878. AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Aus-

tralasian and New Zealand Ports. Tasmania, new caledonia & Fiji. The Chartered Steamship Captain MORNEY, due here about the 18th instant, will " MECOA," be despatched as above early in December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

shipping.

Steamers. FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers

to New Zealand.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENMUIR," (expected about the 18th Instant), will be despatched as above on or | MONDAY about the 30th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., ., Agents.

Frongkong, November 11, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG. The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Swedish Bark "ALMA." O. OELSSON, Master, will load here and will have quick

despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.,

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.) The British Barque " HOTSPUR," Capt. SHAW, will have a quick

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878. FOR LONDON. (If sufficient inducement offers.) The A 1 British Ship "COMMISSARY." A. Morison, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Bark "GLAMIS." Captain Rollo, will lead here for the above Port, and will

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "LIZZIE PERRY," Captain PITMAN, will load here for the above-Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1878. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 German Bark "NIAGARA,"

PAULSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878. FOR CALLAO.

The British Bark "LORD MACAULAY," MONRMAN, Master, having large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, October 26, 1878. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "MARY FRASER," DERTER, Master, will load here

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR LONDON. The British Ship
"SIR OHARLES NAPIER,"
GEO. FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to-VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG. The 3/3 L II American Bark "DIRIGO,"
STAPLES, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, July 30, 1878.

Entertainments.

ARRISON THEATRE. THE BAND AMATEURS OF HER MAJESTY'S 74TH HIGHLANDERS will, by kind permission of Colonel JAGO,

the 25th Instant.

Entitled:

To conclude with a Farcical Extravaganca. in One Act, by

"THE COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST."

Tickets may be obtained from D. WISHART, Band Sergeant, Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

CITY HALL,

THE OPERA SEASON BEING FINISHED,

DEGS to Announce that he will take his FAREWELL BENEFIT In Hongkong,

TUESDAY EVENING.

BENEDICT'S ROMANTIC OPERA "THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,"

MISS-CLARA STANLEY AS EILY. CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Mra Cregan,......Miss A. DRAEGER. Father Tom,.....Mr Paddon. Mr Corrigan,.....Mr MacKinnon. Servant,......Mr BEAUMONT. Shelah...... Miss B. DRAEGER. MISS CLARA STANLEY.

> BE PRODUCED IN ITS ENTIRETY, WITH ALL ITS STARTLING EFFECTS.

ACT 1. HALL OF TORE CREGAN.

COTTAGE AT MUCKROSS HEAD. Mr J. Rollings and Miss B. Draugen

ACT III. SURNE 1ST. - EXTERIOR OF TORE CREGAN. Scene 2nd .- MOUNTAIN PASS.

for the above Port, and will Scene 8nd. —THE CELEBRATED CAVE

Act IV.

THE MARRIAGE SOUND. GENERAL DENOUEMENT.

The Operas are produced under the Sole direction of

ROLLINGS' BENEFIT. Tickets to be had and Seats scoured at

Theatro may be seen. PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Stalls Two Dollars. Pit ONE DOLLAR.

cannot be admitted. Hongkong, November 33, 1878,

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

The Performance will commence with a Comedy, in Two Acts, by PELHAM HARDWICKE, Esq.,

Mesers Brough and HALLIDAY, Entitled:

HONGKONG.

JOHN ROLLINGS

November 26th, 1878.

In Four Acts, With all its Startling Effects.

Hardress Cregan,....Mr H. VERNON. Danny Maun,..... Mr H. PHILLIPS. Myles-na-Coppaleen, Mr J. Rollings. Anne Chute,...... Miss B. DRAEGER.

Hunters, &c. THE CELEBRATED WATER CAVE SCENE WILL

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:

ACT II. THE GAP OF DUNLOE.

will introduce the celebrated MRS MAGGOWAN'S REEL.

Interval of Five Minutes.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR,......MB F. PANIZZA.

ME H. VERNOM. REMEMBER TUESDAY, Nov. 26th!

Messra Kause & Co.'s, where a Plan of the

Dress Circle or Orchestra

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen

"A BACHELOR OF ARTS."

Doors Open at 8.30; Curtain to rise at 9. PRICES OF ADMISSION: Reserved Seats,..... 1 DoLLAR.

despatch for the above Ports.

On which occasion will be produced

Mails.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA BAIGON, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO. MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

N THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZONE, Commandant DIDIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Or go and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie- and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 27th November, 1878. (Parcels are at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. .

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, L. HENNEQUIN,

Actg. Agent. Hongkong, November 15, 1878. no28

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. IN COMMACTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTIN BALLROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STRAMBRS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama. on TUESDAY, the 8rd December, 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Hurope. Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghal. Freight will be received on Board until

4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-GAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

Hongkong Agency.

ROM This Date until further notice. Mr L. HENNLQUIN will assume the Management of the Company's Office at this Port.

H. DE POUEY.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last. J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. NOTICE.

-TAR NG MEI KUM otherwise called NG HOK MUN is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG. No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West. Hougkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE,

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG, No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West, Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de30

HOTIOE.

FIRE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, Wah Tozo Yat Po) CHASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him,

CHUN AYIN. Houghong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

"N Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr Leong Yook Chun, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an exbellent medium for advertising, especially

as the Manager is able to devote his whole

attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM, Lesess of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. Rengious April 6, 1878,

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE

THE S. S. Argyll having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 o'clock To-day. Goods remaining undelivered after the

25th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Whe following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Ex "Anadyr." not to be sent on board; they must be left AHH (in diamond) \ No. 2, Order, 2 cases at the Account Office of t Woollens, from TJ (underneath) London. No. 71, Order, 1 case K J (in diamond) Haberdashery, AMO (underneath) from London. KJ (in diamond) | No. 71/2, Order, 2 cases TJ (underneath) (Woollens, from L'don. M F, No. 381/2, Mr. W. R. Mansfield, 2 casks Wine, from Marseilles.

> M F, No. 383/5, Mr. W. R. Manafield, 8 cases Cognac, from Marseilles, l' H. Tan Sive, 4 pkgs. Metal, from Bata-

Hongkong, November 22, 1878. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES, 8. S. ANADYR. NOTICE.

YONSIGNEES of Cargo per B. S. Ebre, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consigness, before To-DAY, the 15th Inst., at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Fri-DAY, the 22nd November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent. Hongkong, November 15, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.-Vol. VII.

-OF THE-

CONTAINS-

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Chung. The Idel Kweh Shing Wang. Geographical Notes on the Province of

Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king. The Pekingese Ju-sheng. Notes on Chinese Grammar. Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries ;-

Devices for Keeping Time. Modes of Consulting the Oracles. Chinese Bank Notes. The Mammoth. The Emperor Styled "Brother of the

Sun and Moon." The Killin. A Remarkably Tame Bird. Legends on Scapstone and Chinaware. The Portuguese Sovereignty over

Macao. Breeding Pearls. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. _China Mail Office.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the abovenamed Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE -- COMPANY

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,

insurances.

ROYAL INSUBANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co. Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY I IMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of A. China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter and

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

GILMAN & Co.,

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,-Two Millions STEBLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

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If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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to the Assured. OLYPHANT & Co., Agents. : Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

MOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents,

Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King Geo The First.

IT HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Opporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows :--Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Posts of India, China and Australia, Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at

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£8,000 at reduced rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

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THE Undereigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Monskops, Ostober 14, 1868.

To / Let.

TO LET. THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, Alexandra Terrace.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

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SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-

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TO LET. TAIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, ARINE LOT 65.

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intimations.

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THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:---

Macao, - Man Chuen Shop. Canton. - Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chul Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Choung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honem.

Swatow. Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong. Amoy,-Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Rek

Foochow.-Mr Yii Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Mar time Customs. Shanghai.-Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mart time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mari-Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo. -- Mr Sung Min Ohee, Maritime Custome. Hankow, -- Yee Hing Hong. Ohefoo.—Yee Shun Hong. Japan, Munisist Chun Tong, Munisis pal Unice, Yokohama.

Book Sang Hong. Fencing. - Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office, Calcutta. -- Mow Sing Company. Nan Francisco. - Rwong Foong Tal Hong. The above are some of the Agencies,

Ningapore. Ting Kee Hong; Kwong

Ohina. Hengkong, Merch 10, 1874,

Baigon, - Wohang Hong.

Intimations.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

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TATHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dn Bright's Phosphodyne that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most

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only in cases. 2nd .- The words "Dr Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle. 3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case. 4th.—Directions for use in all the following

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tion, in this form. Therefore ASK FOR -BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous

s held is unquestionably due to its administra-

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS

Imitation.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also registered in the Chief Cities of the World. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents, against any person or persons selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOS-PHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

NOTICE,

THE CHINESE MAIL. WIROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscrip. tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes It an admirable medium for advertisers. 2,30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters The Conductors guarantee an eventual directation of one thousand copies. It is aiready the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige

Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia China Mass Union,

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at the Ports of China and Japan, and at-

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Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6),... ... One Dollar.

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BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE, 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pionis, per Day, 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pionis, per Load, 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 plouls, per Day, 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pionis, per Load, 8rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 picula, per Day, ... 8rd Class Cargo Boat of Ha-kan Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, 8rd Class Cargo Boat of Ba-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day,

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, One Hour, ... Holf-an-Hour, Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree

That for the Street Coolies is as fol-STREET COOLIES.

official despatches and Peking Gazettes, to One Hour,........ 5 circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of | Half Hour, 8 ,, Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private

ASSOCIATION.

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NOTICE.

FOR SALE, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point. A. NEWTON,

Manager. Hongkong, November 5, 1878.

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese.) TASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

ready at this Office.-Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet. AMENDED HONG LIST HE in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most. important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the

Colony. Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 l per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-

The French Contract Packet Amazons will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 28th instant. with Malls to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Marseilles; to Salgon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zesland, Tasmania, Fijl, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape,

St. Helena, and Ascension. Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet. The following will be the hours of closing the Malls, &c. :--

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box. which remains open all night. Thursday, 28th Instant .-

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

may be posted on payment of a

Wednesday, 27th Instant.

Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. 11 A M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. [11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia.

Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, 11,30 A.M., when the Post Office Closus Hongkong, November 14, 1878.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet Belgic, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the The charges for advertisements are now 3rd December, with Mails for Japan. assimilated to those of the China Mail. San Francisco, and the United States. which will be closed as follows:-Registry of Letters ceases.

> Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure. Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

(except for Non-Union Countries) may

be posted on board the Packet with

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:--VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

Liverpool 28, Oracle, Antwerp 30, Briatolian (e.), 16, Invincit Is, Penarth

26. Underwriter,

31, Charmer,

Glenlyon.

Burmese.

AT HONGKONG.

Newcastle (N. s. W.) 16, Annie Bow, Newcastle (N B W.) 16, Lorimer, London 18, Sydenham, 21. Stant. Antwerp 27, Pilgrim, Cardiff 28, Abbey Cooper. Antwerp Hamburg 80. Sumarlide.

Cardiff

Fortress Monroe

1. Bury St. Idmunds, Penarth Cardiff Penarth London Cardiff 11, Lets, Cardiff 16, Friedrich,

Cardiff 10, Matchless, 11, Firth ca Forth, Cardiff Hamburg 13. Exceleita. 17. James Sherherd London : Liverpool [via O'diff 17. Cilurnum,

5, Patroclus (s.). Liverpool 6. Feronia (s.), Hamburg LOADING TOR ORINA AND JAVAR PORTS. At London, -Steamers via Sues Canel.

Sailing Vessels.

Cyphrenes.

South Milton:

Hopewell Star of the South. At Liverpool. Hector (s.) Stentor (s) Jacobine.

Achilles (s.) Leon (s.) Cadiz (a.) At Cardiff. -Craig Ard

absolute fear need accompany them. The | perhaps something similar may have oc- | he "cannot do better than append the | inspection might have come off in a quiet | their Committee in London not to accept last distinct shock felt in this Colony occur- curred in Hongkong. Perhaps this will red shortly after 9 a.m. on the 23rd of June form material for a note to-day." So it is 1874; but the tremulous visitor of this noted accordingly, and it is noteworthy that, morning was apparently the most severe at almost exactly the same time as in shock ever experienced in Hongkong. In Hongkong, the shock was felt in Canton, 1874, we find that all the conventional though the duration of the oscillations may accompaniments of a bona flde earthquake be somewhat overstated. were present. The China Mail of June 23, 1874, says: -- "At about half-past one o'clock this morning, the sky became overcast and in a very short time a heavy fell of rain began, which continued with but slight intermissions, until about 6 o'clock when a short luli occurred. about 6.30, it began to rain again, and those who were awake and stirring noticed that suddenly the entire heavens were illuminated by a bright and vivid flash of lightning. The flash was unaccompanied by thunder, but was followed by as severe a falloof rain as has been experienced for some time. Rain ceased at 9, and a cool day was looked for, when, at exactly 20 minutes before 9 o'clock, a slight shock of earthquake of about one-half a second's duration, followed within a couple of seconds by a second shock, stronger and of nearly three and a quarter seconds duration, shook Victoria and suburbs, in fact the entire island." The same cannot be said on this occasion, partly on account of the fact that we are now enjoying the finest November weather, and partly because nearly all respectable people were at the early hour named this morning fully occupied in sleeping the sleep of the just. One or two experiences related to us, however, will serve to labour. show the extent of this natural phenomenon the counter-part of which will doubtless prove to be some terrible disaster in Manila or Formosa. The shocks seem to have been felt more severely on the lower levels him, the last being 2 years' hard labour for than in the houses up the Hill; and while those in the upper terraces sallied forth after breakfast for an explanation of the strange noises and unusual commotions, residents in the lower roads seem to have had little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that they were "doing" earthquake experience of a very marked kind. In one case the effect up the Hill was simply to disturb the occupants, and by the violent shaking of a door, puzzle the inmates. In another a pet bird was discovered fluttering about in a very perturbed state, and thieves or the perambulations of the hob-nailed "night watch" were credited with the unusual disturbance. On the lower levels, several residents were rudely shaken out of their slumbers by the first shock, which seems to have been "short, sharp and decisive" as a preparation for the next. Then the character of the second sensation-that of oscillation, gentle and undulating, as contrasted with the first shock—is universally described as very marked, in its emphatic effect upon the laws of gravitation. One saw his walls actually sway to and fro, and wondered which door he could most readily escape from; another fancied that the stability of the world had come to an end with the present administration in Hongkong; and yet another, of a more practical turn of mind, cast his eyes on the ceiling and speculated which particular piece was to give way first before the grand crash came. As will be readily understood, however, the whole tremulation did not last many seconds; and Mother Earth had recovered her accustomed stendiness ere any of the above ideas had taken definite form. Fortunately a gentleman of our acquaintance happened to be awake reading when the earthquake occurred, and he has given us what may be termed a circumstantial account under very favourable conditions. He was sitting reading, when he sustained a sharp shock, which non-suit the plaintiff; it was entirely had no sooner conveyed to his mind the impression that it was subterranean, than the second shock swayed him backwards and forwards in his chair as if he had been at sea. There were four or five oscillations during the second shock, and they proceeded from N.E. to S.W. His lamp swung as if it had been on board ship, and the rings of his bed-ourtains tinkled as if a strong wind were blowing upon them. This occurred as nearly as possible at 3.13 a.m., and, with minor variations in detail, it pretty nearly describes the sensation which must have been experienced on all the lower levels of

We have not heard any description of the effect, if any, which was caused on the water in the Harbour; but while we write the following has arrived from a trustworthy and accurate correspondent in Canton :- "Just a line. We have had a shock of earthquake here this morning (Saturday). At about 8,15 a.m., my wife awakened me suddenly, and I became conscious of a swinging movement about my bed which continued for more than a minute. It seems to have awakened my wife, so that how long the shock continued I am una able to say. I might mention that the oscillations for the sensation was more of that character than a shock) were in the direction of East and West, My observations have been verified by Dr J. hay be worth a note in the China Mail, as it inaccuracies and examplestions he says [17] It there was green probability that the

the town.

SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Fore Acting Chief Justice Snowden. November 23, 1878.

The following gentlemen were empannelled as a Jury :- Mesars J. Noble, T. W. Sewel, G. Taufer, J. M. Ferras, H. M. Bastos, M. Penguin and P. Pladge. Mr Ng Choy again acted for the Attorney

REGINA v. WONG ALUM, -LARGENY. The prisoner, who was charged with stealing \$17.30 from the person of one Chun Asing, was again brought up. He called two witnesses for his defence, but the Jury found him guilty, and he was sent to 6 months hard labour.

The following prisoners were then brought up for sentence :-

rating her ear, was sent to 9 months' hard labour. His Lordship remarked that formerly this sort of offence was punished by flogging, and that if any cases of the same sort ever came before him again he should order the culprit to be flogged.

Kwok Akow, also found guilty of stealing earrings from the person, 9 monchs' hard

Chan Aluk, convicted of stealing two jackets and other articles from a dwelling house, was sent to 5 years' penal servitude. He had three previous convictions, against a similar offence. He had only been four days' out of gool when he committed this offence. His Lordship, in sentencing kim to 5 years' penal servitude, said it would be useless to give him a light sentence.

Wong Achoy, convicted of receiving a pair of earrings, well knowing them to be stolen, was sent to 9 months' hard labour. His Lordship told him that the receiver was nearly as bad as the thief.

This concluded the Sessions: with the taken before a pecial Jury, on Tuesday, the 3rd December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before His Honor Mr Justice Russell. 23rd Nov., 1878.

De Lille v. Fairclough and Vernon, \$185. -This was a claim to recover \$135 alleged to have been paid on behalf of the defendants. The case had been adjourned from yesterday. Mr Sharp appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Dennys for the first defendant. Mr H. Vernon appeared to meet the claim in person.

The evidence of Mr McCallum was taken. and he totally repudiated any liability to the plaintiff.

The evidence of the plaintiff having been read over to Mr Vernon, who was too ill to attend yesterday, he stated his defence to the action. He acknowledged his indebtedness of part of the amount to Mr Siegfried, but disclaimed the right of Mr de Lille to pay it. At the same time he said Mr de Lille had paid it, and it mattered little to him whether he paid Mr de Lille or Mr Siegfried. He considered it was an insult he said, for Mr de Lille to pay this account

without his sanction. He (de Lille) had a little money and wanted to be King. He (Mr Vernon) had no release from Mr Siegfried and did not know how he should defend the action if Mr Siegfried were to sue him for the amount, but he believed Mr Siegfried to be an honorable man who would not apply twice for payment. Mr Vernon went on to say that he was quite agreeable to pay what he considered his portion of the amount, viz., \$25, and judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for this

With regard to the claim against Mr Fairclough, His Lordship said he must debt of honour, but there was no doubt whatever but that the money had been paid. At the same time no one had a right to pay an account for a person without his permission and then sue for the amount. ze would not allow costs.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Wong You Nun and Tang Sik Ling. trading as Yee On, appeared to pass their flual examination, and were ordered to come up on the 10th Dec. for their

IN PROBATE.

In se the state of Lo Mui. - Mr Wotton applied for probate on behalf of Mr Ho Ami, which was graffted.

THE WU-SHIR-SHAN OUTRAGE.

THE REVD. R. WOLFE'S REPLY TO " FAIRPLAY'S" PAMPHLET.

To the Editor of The Foochow Herald.

Boochow, Nov. 14, 1878. DEAR Str. -- May I beg the favour of a space in your columns for some remarks on a pamphlet entitled "The Wu-shih-shan Affair Impartially Considered," do., &c., by "Fair-Play." More especially with reference to the "statement" made therein by Mr Ho aloy concerning the outrage of fault with the report of the proceedings cally puts its. And "I declare that the in the Foothow Herald, and describes it as 8th of September with reference to the exbeing "so full of inacouracles and exagger- amination is entirely" correct. ' Fair-play atlong that it cannot be relied upon, " and does not seem to concur with this part of

that the report of the proceedings that ap- that the "whole discussion was carried on by one who was an eyewithess of all that and a tedious tack to go through every line outrage, and is confirmed by another eye- truth, here and there in it, from the large witness, both of whom, to say the least. had of observing what really took place, and were quite as capable of reporting truthfully and accurately thereon. In the second place, Mr Ho Aloy, was not an eyewitness of all the circumstances connected with the outrage in question. With these remarks I should be quite content to dismiss all further notice of Mr Ho Aloy's "statement" were it not that, if its specious misrepresentations were allowed to go without contradiction, some, I fear, who are not fully acquainted with the real facts of the case might be led astray by his "statement." On the day of the outrage, after some conversation with me in Mr Stewart's house, about a report that I had heard had been circulated in Foochow, to the effect that certain mandaring had openly said that, as a matter of course they would tell their interests to do so, Mr Ho Aloy filled the compound and garden, and terest truth must give way and perhaps | house. honour too, and that when he was young he had never been taught the sinfulness of a lie, or something to that effect. This doctrine, I fear, has very considerably influenced Mr Ho Aloy's "statement' Li Atsun, found guilty of stealing an ear- published in the "Wu-shih-shan Affair ring from the person of a woman and lace- Impartially Considered," and may account, to some extent, for the many inaccuracies, misstatements, and misrepresentations which crowd this precious little volume from beginning to end. It would require a larger space, Mr Editor, than you could afford me to expose all these misrepresenta-

> savage looking roughs, who accompanied mony even here is untrue, viz that the In page 13, however, though he seems to going about the place quieting the people. temple, were present in the house, and difficulty.

tions. I shall content myself with pointing

out a few of them.

2. -It is untrue that "Mr Wolfe on hearing the name of Lin Yen Lin, instantly became greatly excited." It is equally untrue that I indulged in the language attributed to me in page 11 of the statement, in reference to Lin Yen Lin. I was not even aware of his presence in the house, nor was he seen in the house either by Mr Stewart or myself ; I did not hear his name mentioned till we were leaving the house, when at Mr Fraser's request that exception of Nowman's case, which will be trustees might attend, Mr Ho Aloy asked one of the Chinese present, to send to the temple for Mr Lin. On the way through the garden Ho Aloy asked me if Mr Lin were known to me : I said "Yes : is he not a man with a pockmarked face"? This is all the foundation Mr Ho Aloy had for his fabrication on page 11, that I had used abusive language towards Lin-yen-lin. have expressed on several occasions, both to Mr Ho Aloy and others, my firm conviction that Lin-ven-lin was at the bottom of all this trouble. Hundreds besides myself are under the same conviction, and I have reason to believe that the authorities them. selves are aware that he is a dangerous and turbulent character.

> the hall, and that on hearing Lin Ying-Lin | the event of his advancement to the post of was amongst them immediately left the Ambassador Plenipotentiary will do credit room" (p. 11.) I went out, as the crowd to his native country and government, by continued to rush into the house, and at- the exercise of the high moral qualities and tempted to close the hall door and called to love of truth which he displays. Mr Stewart's servants to shut the outer door, so as to prevent others rushing in. On this, I was attacked by the mob in the house, and assaulted as was correctly reported in the Foochow Herald. Mr Stewart's servants were also threatened when they attempted to close the doors.

> people about, "attempting to clear them out of the house." The mob who accom- Now, the authorities and gentry were invited into the house, were watching for the slightest excuse to attack any of us. was seen when I attempted to shut the door, also, later in the day, when H. M. Consul made some efforts to prevent them breaking in through the door and venetians, several of the roughs rushed at him, and would have struck him, had not his own servants promptly protected him.

5. -It is untrue (page 12) that Mr Stewart "was not molested at all": he was attacked and struck while attempting to prevent the mob breaking in to the Girls'

6 .- It is untrue that the Magistrates made any serious attempts to o'ear the house and compound of the rioters. Mr France frequently urged them to do so, and it is true that they refused, on the pleas that they were powerless. It was paten that the mob was there with the approbation of the Mandarins, and that it was intended by them to intimidate Mr Stewart and myself. The meb seemed well aware

7 .- It is untrue that I made a contradictory statement as to the nature of the assault made on me, and that I was reminded of the same by Mr Ho Aloy. 8 -It is untrue that the Prefect had

dispersed the mob at 12 o'clock, as stated by Mr Ho Aloy, (page 13.) The Chinese consular interpretor, earnestly requested me to persuade Mr Fraser not to inspect the land under these circumstances, but to return at once to Nantai, and that mischief was intended. The Prefect and the other officers were most auxious that the examination should take place at once, and the Prefect did, I believe, about 12 o'clock enter the foom and ask Mr. Fraser to inspect the land, -stating that the crowd

was dispersing. 9.—It is untrue (page 13) that I made an attempt to turn any of the directors of

the temple out of the hall. 10. -It is untrue that the "whole discussion was carried on in a peaceable manner (page 14). The place was surrounded by the mob yelling and throwing stones;not "a few grains of sand like the size of a the Soil of August ? "Fair Play" finds | rea" as Mr Ho Aloy so very characteristiconnected with the outrage that appeared account given in the Foochow Herald of the with a view, apparently to correct these Mr Ho Aloy's statement, for he says (page

statement of an eye-witness," viz., Mr Ho | and orderly manner but for the indiscretion | the exchange in question. Aloy. Now, I would remark in the first place on the part of Mr. Wolfe." Mr Ho declares peared in the Foochow Herald, was given in a peaceable manner." It would be a long took place in connexion with the riot and of this statement and separate the grain of amount of untruth, and mis-statement by had as ample opportunities as Mr Ho Aloy which it is surrounded, and with which it is cunningly and plausibly blended and intermixed.

11,—It is untrue that I said as "no boundary was mentioned in the agreement I could claim more ground if I chose, and even have built houses as far down as the foot of the hill." I never thought, or gave expression to such a statement. It is a barefaced nutruth.

12 .- It is untrue that I said "I could at a moment's notice obtain through the Consul assistance from the Admiral," &c. &c.; and nearly every line on page 15 is an invention on the part of Mr Ho Aloy.

13.—It is untrue that Mr Ho stayed the house three quarters of an hour after the mandarins left. He took his departure l in a very short time after, and left the lies and sacrifice truth whenever it suited house surrounded by a yelling mob who seemed to assent to this doctrine and troyed everything they could place their said, when truth interferes with my in- hands on in the garden and about the

13 .- It is untrue that the unbecoming

language about the millions of dollars that

of paying again was made in Mr Stewart's

was uttered in the garden near the new

drawing room "in a friendly way:"

his government had paid and was capable

house, in the presence of Mr Stewart and myself, and in a manner which left the impression upon the minds of us both, that mischief was intended and that Mr Ho Aloy was in the secret. The events of the same evening only showed too clearly that our impressions were not unfounded. next appearance of Mr Ho Aloy was in the Mission garden between 6 and 7 P.M. walk-1.—In his "statement," Mr Ho Aloy ing about complacently while the house was omits all notice of the crowd of half-stripped | being destroyed by the mob, and his testithe mandarins into Mr Stewart's house. "military officers and the soldiers were struggle hard to hide this fact, he is forced Both the civil and the military officers who to admit, after a fashion, that other trouble- were present_did not make the smallest nome characters, besides the efficial at- effort to quiet the people or prevent the tendants, and the dozen directors of the mob from destroying the property. In very truth they appeared rather to supergave the Magistrates, he says, considerable intend the destruction of the mission property... As for the soldiers many of them were seen to join the rioters and encourage them in the work of destruction. Mr Ho having given his statement in extense boldly affirms it to be the truth, and denies. declaration which he made before a Mazistrate in Hongkong, that he ever on any occasion, directly or indirectly to Mr Wolfe or to anybody else, represented himself as the legal advisor of the Provincial Government of Foochow. I affirm, and am ready to prove it on oath if necessary, that on the day of the outrage, and before the examination of the ground, Mr Ho Aloy represented himself to me as attending on the occasion as the legal adviser or representative of the Chinese authorities, which understood to be the Provincial Government. His unbecoming language about the millions of dollars that his government was capable of paying was expressed in the pressure of Mr Stewart and myself. Indeed, Hir Ho Aloy's ambition very properly aspires to something higher than legal adviser to the Provincial Government of Poochow. He will not be content, it is reported on good authority, till he is promoted to a Foreign Embassy? Then, what may we expect from Mr Ho Shen-chih, and covered by a conical rifle-bullet proof better known as Ho Aloy, who I under 3 -- It is untrue that "Mr Wolfe en- | stand, was expelled the Christian commuquired who were the persons standing in inity in Hongkong, and who, no doubt, i

I have no space left to say much on the pamphlet itself. Its remarks and many inaccuracies are no doubt founded upon the misrepresentation of Mr Ho Aloy's statement. "Fair Play" assumes what absolutely untrue that the piece of land in question on which the new house was built 4.—It is most untrue that I pushed the idid not belong by right to the Missionaries, but was an encrosehment on their part, panied Mr Ho Aloy and the Mandarins to bring their charge of encroachment against the missionaries into the Consular Court, but they refused to do so. Why was not this charge of encroachment made when the house was being put up? and why was there no objection raised against Its lain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Curps, is mentioned erection till after it was finished? "Fair for the command-in-chief of the force des-Play " sees something in this reasoning, but | tined for the invasion of Afghanistan. A it must be first proved to him that the peo- better selection could not be made. General ple were aware of the construction. The Chamberlain obtained his first commission days of miracles have ceased, even the Mis- as ensign in the East Indian Company's sionaries cannot cause a large building to army in 1837, and two years later joined spring into existence in one night, while the army of Afghanistan, and remained in people are asleep in their beds! The truth | the country till its evacuation in 1842. He is the house had occupied nearly four | served afterwards in the Punjaub campaign in the city, even the authorities must have | During the Mutiny he, with only a handful been aware of it. With respect to the other of invalid artillerymen and his own regiment foreign houses on the ground, they have of irregular cavalry, disarmed without stood there for the last 25 years, and they | bloodshed two native infantry regiments at were in existence when the lease was made | Moolton. This was a most wonderful feat. that the missionaries had a right to erect | Googaera rebels. In 1867 he was appointed houses on the spare ground. This they Brigadier-General at Morar, and on vacating have been doing at intervals for the last 25 | this two years latter, on promotion to the against it. "Fair Play's" r marks are temporary appointments till given the comtherefore incorrect, and the legal gentlemen | mand of the Oude division. His career has have been misinstructed and have given been remarkable. When only a young their opinions under a misrepresentation made to them of the facts of the case. It is also a mistake on the part of "Fair

Play "when he says (page 29) with reference to the alleged modus operandi of the missionaries in usurping land, " that when the premises were let to Mr Wolfe there was no wall surrounding them." The premises were surrounded by a wall, just as they are at this moment, when the lease was made in 1867. It is absolutely incorrect that there was ever a bamboo fence put up by me or by any other of the missionaries on the ples that children intruded into the grounds. and that it was afterwards replaced by a wall. The wall in nuestion was in existence 17 years ago when I arrived in Foochow, and it had existed several years previously, and inclosed the small piece of land in dispute which has been rented by the late Mr Smith. I have also to deny cept the Telegraph Office in exchange for Wu-shih-shan. The Missionaries had no Fust my fadder died, den my mudder power whatever, if they desired, which they | married agin, and den my mudder died, and did not, to accept anything in exchange and my fadder matried agin; and somehow for the Mission property on Wu-shih-shan, I doesn't seem to have no parents at all, nor

'Apologizing for the length of this letter,

I am, Dear Sir. Your obedient servant. JOHN R. WOLFE.

LORD LAWRENCE'S LETTER.

Replying to Lord Lawrence's recentlypublished letter, in which he dwelt upon the advisability of "coming to terms with the Ameer." General M'Murdo writes as follows to a contemporary :-

While admitting the gravity of the off

ence committed by the Ameer, Lord Law-

rence urges that "we should not bear hard

with him on this account." This reads well, but what is its true bearing with reference to our relations with our subject races in India? I submit. great respect to Lord Lawrence, one knows better than he does degree of appreciation in which the art of insult is used as a political weapon by all Eastern potentates, and that their finesse in this line far surpasses that o civilised nations; and it is the manner in which such affronts are resented or submit ted to that affords the index of power to their minds. There may be, as Lord Lawrence contends, no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with this Prince (although I look upon the threat to shoot Major Cavagnari at Ali Musiid as a reflex of the Macnaghten tragedy, and significant enough of the length he meant to go); but the issue is not confined to Afghanistan and England, but extends to the subject races of India. by whom the Christian-like standard of policy suggested by Lord Lawrence is not understood at all. Two hundred and forty millions of people within our frontiers, and innumerable races without, are willing to judge from their own standpoint how we deal with this mortal affront, and I claim support for our policy on the score of the safety of our Empire alone and in connection with this permanent object I express my fervent hope that the passes into Afghanistan, once they are traversed by our arms, may remain for ever in our possession, whatever may be our ultimate policy with respect to that country

A MODERN IRONCLAD.

There seems at last to be a chance that the Dreadnought will find its way into the list of commissioned ships of the Royal Navy, and when she does she will be one of the most remarkable models of modern fighting-ships that has ever been sent to sea. She was begun to be built in the early days of turret-ships, about the same time as the Thunderer and the Devastation, of which she is an improved type. Owing, however, partly to the loss of the Captain, and partly to the uncertainty existing as to the success of unmasted turret-ships, her construction was suspended for some years. Her name was changed from the Eury to the Dreadnought, and about four years ago she was again put in hand. As she floats at present she is a complete museum of all the latest and most approved inventions connected with naval construction. Revolution indicators, engine-room telegraphs, voice-tubes in all directions, electric lights, torpedo gear, hydraulic loading apparatus: in short, everything that has been devised during the last ten years to reduce labour and to minimise the danger, by preventing the unnecessary exposure of officers and crew, all find a place on board the Dreadnought. She may be worked almost entirely from her pilot tower. a structure defended by 14-inch armour, roof of steel plates. From this tower are not only the telegraphs and voice-tubes communicating with the engine-rooms and torpedo-rooms on the port and starboard quarter, but there is an apparatus known as Elliot's director, by which the guns can be trained; there are directors for laying the torpedoes, and electric apparatus for discharging guns and torpedoes; there are a steam steering-wheel and steering telegraph and repeater; and the speed of the engines. as well as the heel of the ship in a seaway, can be ascertained without the tower by means of the revolution-indicators and pendulum apparatus. Verily the Dreadnought is "fearfully and wonderfully made."-

THE COMMAND OF THE AFGHANIS-

TAN EXPEDITION. Lieutenant-General Crawford Chambermonths in its erection, and that as it was of 1848-9, was wounded, mentioned in known to the directors and to all the people | dispatches, and given the brevet of major. in 1867. There were no native houses in and great skill, tast and courage were existence on the ground when this lease was | displayed by Chamberlain on the occasion. made, and it was understood by all parties He afterwards did good service against the years and no objection had ever been made | rank of major-general, he held several lieutenant he was appointed to the command of a regiment of irregular cavalry, Skinner's Horse, now the 1st Bengal Cavalry. These loved and reverenced him, and he carried them through the Mutiny with their loyalty untainted. He was notorious when a young officer as one of the best horsemen and swordsmen in the army. Active, energetic, and clover, be soon learnt how to deal with European troops, whom he first commanded when given the Morar brigade. He can use his pen as well as his sword, is independent straightforward, and a good disciplinarian, Moreover, he personally knows Shere Ali well, and is well acquainted with the Afghans and their country .- Army and Navy Gazettei

AN ORPHAN,-An old darkey was endeavouring to explain his unfortunate con- TE that the Missionaries over consented to ac. dition. "You see," remarked Sambo, "it was in this way as far as I can remember:

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Following up the successful use of the electric light in Paris and elsewhere, the London Stereoscopic Company have now caused powerful machinery to be erected at their Regent-street premises for the production of this new lighting agency, and claim to be first in applying it to purely commercial purposes. A considerable number of persons assembled on The ay evening to witness the illumination of the lower end of Regent-street by means of a lamp in connection with the apparatus, and as usual the soft but powerful rays of the electric light caused the ordinary street lamps to look dim and yellow, as though seen-through fog, by force of contrast. This lamp, besides illuminating the street, is made to throw its light upon the window of the company's premises, and thus it can readily be seen by a glance at the coloured photographs there displayed that the new light is no destroyer of even the most delicate colours. The apparatus, which is constructed according to Messrs Siemen's plan, consists of an electric coil, worked by an eight-horse power gas engine, and emitting a constant succession of tiny sparks. The coil communicates with a burner in the ground glass lamp outside, and produces a light equal in brilliancy to about 4,000 candles. This is the smallest illuminating power that can be produced with a due regard to economy with any known system of the kind. It is this fact that renders the electric light unsuited in the present stage of its development to any but a large scale of operations. An illuminating power of such magnitude necessarily involves a large outlay, and it is in this matter of expense that the value of the electric light as a substitute for coal gas will probably be ultimately decided, but the advocates of the present system are confident that the advantage in this respect will be found on the side of the new agency. The object which the Storeoscopic Company has had in view, however, in fitting up the apparatus at their establishment has been, not so much the lighting up of the exterior of their premises, as the taking of photographs upon dull or foggy days. With three burners of an aggregate illuminating power of 16,000 candles it is stated that a light is produced more powerful for the purposes of photography than that of the sun, and that photographs have been successfully taken by this means. The absence of the overheating qualities of coal-gas from the new light is much insisted on.

HINT FOR QUARTER DAY, -Some one has suggested that if the inventor of the phonegraph would bring a little machine to be attached to the front door, which would say, when the landlord called for the rent. "Come again next month," it would have a good sale. So it would; and if he wanted a name for it he might call it the Post ponograph. -Judy.

GOOD AT A BARGAIN .- Doting Mother: "Yes; I shall be happy to give you the wages you ask; but I shall expect you to love the dear children." Nurse: "I shall be very happy to do so, ma'am; but, of course, that would be an extra."-Funny

How they Name It .- The horny-handed workman calls it "pay," the skilled mechanic "wages," the city clerk "salary," the banker "income," a landowner "revenue," a lawyer "fees," a burglar "swag;" but it all comes to the same thing at the end of the week.—Funny Folks.

Young Australia. -- Aunt Mary: "Who first conquered England, Felix?" Felix: "The Australian cricketers, Aunt.'-Melbourns Punch.

Quotations.

Hongkong, November 23, 187 OPIUM -New Patna, cash....\$580 Old Patna, cash,... 565 New Benaves, cash, 550 Old Benares, cash, 540 New Malwa, cash, 765 credit. 770 Taels, 24 a 32 Allowance Old Malwa, cash, Taeia. —

Exchange. Bank, on demand, ... 3/7 30 days' sight, 6 months' sight, ... Documentary, 6 months eight, 3/8 Bombay, demand Rupees, Calcutta, Shanghai, demand, ... 80 days', ... Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... Mexicans, Gold Leaf, 994 fine ... English Sovereigns, Australian Sovereigns,

Shares

Hongkong Bank, 68 % prem. Union Ing. Society of Canton, \$1,700 China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,550 Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720 Chinese Insurance Co., \$840 North China Ins. Co., Tis. 1,250 H. K. Fire ins. Co., \$910 China Fire Ins. Co., \$225 H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$17 % prem. H.K. C. & M. S. boat Co., \$13 prem. Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17 China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tis. 98 Hongkong Gas Co., \$95 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65 China Bugar Refining Co., \$160 Chinese Imperial Loan, £108 of 1877, £107

Temperature.

(Taken at Mesers Falconer & Co.'s Premises. Queen's Road.

Hongrome, November 28, 1878.

Arometer	9	A.M.,,		80.240
Do.	1	P.M.,,	464	80.206
Do.	4	P.M		
HERMOME	TER-	9 A.M.,,		68
Do.	1	P.M.,,	4 , 144 :	71-
Do.	4	P.M		-
Do.	Wet	bulb) 9	A.M.	62
T)_	T	. 1	** **	Q\$:

Do. Maximum No. Minimum overnight Portfolia.

CLEOBIS AND BITON. In Argos, the Cyclopean city, When the birds were all welcoming June, And the winds to the woods hymn'd a ditty And the woods the winds answered in

The priestess Cydippe, to honour High June with eacrifice due, Her consecrate vestments drew on her To offer the sow and the owe.

And the ways to the temple were covered With the poppy the Goddess held dear, And the scent from the dittany hovered. Hanging, incense-like, in the blue air; While the people their priestess awaited, And mingled their prayers with her

"Blest priestess, blest mother, and fated For many still happier days,"

But alas! what can mean the dire omen? When Cydippe her chariot would seek (Falls dead silence on man and on woman!) Disappeared are the exen so meek! The oxen, so patient and mild-eyed, That ne'ez before failed to her cry And the priestess, distracted and wild-eyed Sees the sacrifice-hour speeding by!

But—was ever so happy a mother?— Forth steps Cleobis, blue-eyed and fair, And the dark, grave-brow'd Biton,

And, yoked to the chariot, the pair Never flag on the road, never falter, Though the way to the temple be long, Till their mother they place at the altar. 'Mid the far-swelling cheers of the throng.

Now the rites of the priestess are over Duly slain are the ewe and the sow-(While serene from Olympus leans over The Goddess with pleasure-lit brow). To the Priestess the Mother succeedeth, And a prayer to Olympus doth rise— For her cons, the beloved, she pleadeth, While happy tears rain from her eyes:-

"Great June, dear June, if ever The smoke from my altar bath smelt Once sweet in thy nostrils—endeavour For thy favour once ever been felt: Grant now but one boon to thy servant. And while light remains to these eyes, As month follows month, still more fervent Shall my prayers and my sacrifice rise.

That thy sacrifice meet should not fail. My dear sons have laboured; for my sake Grant the guerdon such love should entail! Not in vain come my prayer to thy portals, But in the way thou best dost know, Award them the best gift on mortals Immortals can ever bestow!"

When the next morn arose on the city The birds were still welcoming June, Still the winds to the woods hymn'd a ditty. Still the woods the winds answered in

But Cleobis and Biton shall never Again breathe the June morning's breath-Theirs the best gift to mortals for ever, On their faces is Death.

-E. B. Loughran.

THE WORLD. You have too much respect upon the They lose it that do buy it with much care.

I hold the world but as the world: A stage where every man must play his part,

How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable, Seem to me all the uses of the world! Fie on 't! O, fie! 't is an unweeded garden; That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature Possess it merely.

-Shakepere

The world's a hive, From whence thou can'st derive No good, but what thy soul's vexation brings: But case thou meet Some petty, petty sweet,

Each drop is guarded with a thousand stings.

T is a very good world that we live in, To lend, or to spend, or to give in, But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own, 'T is a very worst world, sir, that ever was

'T is pleasant, through the loopholes of re-

To peep at such a world; to see the stir Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd; To hear the roar she sends through all her

At a safe distance, where the dying sound Falls a soft murmur on th' uninjur'd ear.

Oh! It is beautiful to see this world Poised in the crystal air, with all its seas, Mountains, and plains, majestically rolling Around its noiseless axis, day by day, And year by year, and century after century And as it turns, still wheeling through the

Of other, circling the resplendent sun In calm and simple grandeur.

TER HAKKA CHINESE.

BY REV. R. LUCHLER. It would be very interesting to know more of the different races inhabiting this great Sountry, and propose to give some account become acquainted with them, to contribute What information they may be able to give on the subject. It appears that they are to be found in more than one province. this province Kwangtung, about one third of the whole population are Hakkas. Then there are some also in Kwangel, Fubkien, on the Island of Formesa, and even in Chitkishe, it I am rightly informed by a misblonary brother who had been labouring in that province. I also remember Dr. Guts. last having said they formed the chief part of the population of the Kiangel province, and that dislect was spoken in Nam Chang fu, the capital of that province. But I do not know on what authority his statement was based. Now since Kinklang is an open port, and our brethren from the Island mission are penetrating into the interior of Kiangsi It might be easily ascertained who ther Dr. Guiglaff's statement is borne out by facts or not.

Prints of the Hakkes in Kwangtung, their privation sages others periahed by siskness.

and peculiar habits, from which comparisons may be drawn, and further investigations be

Hakkas appeared in the Daily Press of Hongkong; but probably few people will be in possession of those. Afterwards a similar series, written by Dr. Eltel, appeared in Notes and Queries, but that valuable periodical has since become very scarce. It will therefore not be superfluous to try to keep up an interest in the Hakkas by a communication to the Recorder on the subject.

The most reliable sources for tracing the origin of the Hakkas in this province, are the family records, which are religiously preserved by the heads of clans. Thus my own catechist of the Li clan dates back his pedigres to the rulers of the T'ang dynasty. of which Li-vuen was the founder, A. D. 620. In his family record the 20 emperors of that Dynasty are correctly mentioned. and it is stated that the 3rd son of Chautsun the 19th emperor 'had fled to Chekiang where he pursued' agriculture. He had five sons, whom he named after the elements, adding to each. the fourth of these, Huo-teh, moved down to the Fuh-kien province and moved again and put up his abode in the village of Shih-pih. Finally when the soldiers of the Sung dynasty caused great disturbances in Kwangtung, robbers arese in all quarters, and the people were slain great numbers, so that out of ten scarcely one survived; the fields remained waste. and grew only thorns and briars. A deore was issued by the Emperor Ta-teh of th Sung dynasty, inviting people to apply to the authorities within 100 days, and pro-

have been there for 22 generations. Another of my employees, who teaches school, belongs to the Hung clan. They first lived in Shensi, and moved to Szchuen province, from there to Kiangau, and then to Fuhkien. From Fuhkien they came to Kwangtung and settled in Kia-yin chow. spreading there to Hwa-blen near Canton To this clan belonged the renowned Hung yin-tsuen, or T'ai p'ing wang, who caused the great rebellion.

perty would be assigned to them in the

waste districts to enable them to cultivate

the fields. The descendants of the Tang

dynasty settled in Chang lob and remained

there for 5 generations. Afterwards they

came down to Tsing-yuen near Canton, and

A third one of the Chin clan states that 14 Thou hast seen how this morning for thy | his ancestors came from Fuhkien, where they had lived in 汀州河 for 21 generations,

course of time to bin-an. triots of Chang-lok and Kwei-shan.

district of Kwei-shan.

The Ho clan is still one that dates its the Sung dynasty they moved south, entered | tical with the Hakka. It is only to be Fuhkien under the Ming dynasty and pro- remarked that all fourth tones end with up their abode in Kia-yin chow. The last of those most ancient clans is the Kiang, which also existed under the Chow whence it took its name. At the close of the Sung dynasty they entered Kwangtung and settled in Hai-feng.

nasty in Honan, moved under the Sung dynasty to Fuhlien, under the Yuen dynasty Kwangtung, settling in the district

Kwei-shan. The Teau clan lived under the T'ang dy nasty in Fubkien, and entered Kwangtung under the Ming dynasty spreading in the

districts of Chang-lok, Poh-lo and Kwei-The Liang clan existed in Honan under the Tain dynasty, entered Kwangtung un der the Ming dynasty, and spread in Kia-

vin chow and Sin-an. The Chang Hwang and Tai clans all came from Fubkien. Thus it will be seen that the Hakkas descended from the North of Ohina, which accounts for the similarity of their dislect with the mandarin, and their frequent moves bear out the meaning their designation as strangers, or settlers Now in Kwangtung where they managed to stick together, and to occupy extensive tracts of country, they feel strong, and are not afraid of their enemies. Such is the case in the prefecture of Kla-yin chow which is entirely peopled by Hakkasor in the prefeeture of Ful-chow where they are at least

spersed, and the latter considering them. not cherish much affection towards the case of conversion to Christianity. intruders. The consequence is that there in which they are staunch believers. they swore vengeance against the Hakkas. and the southern provinces became comof Holleson was the first in which disturbances broke out, and the fortunes of war

who were not killed. According to the account given by the Hakkas in the Jin-len district, tens of I will now give a general skotch of the numbers died of hunger, cold and general revelations about the future.

were variously experienced on both sides.

until finally the Pun-tie, being stronger in

men and means, conquered the Habkas in

this and other districts, and expalled these

present condition, their language, religion | Many were taken captive and sold to the | tioned the Wun Ti, god of literature, and did a thriving business with their human one temple between themselves. parts of Kwangtung.

Three thousand of them came to Hongkong in 1863, having been taken on board by some foreign vessels, which happened to do business with rice etc., in Tal-foo-san. They were kindly taken care of by the English government and the merchants who collected money, and had mat-sheds built for the fug tives until they were able to provide for themselves. I was then intrusted with funds collected and used to buy rice for daily distribution to these wretched people. One would think that such unfortunates would be in the fittest state of mind to receive the Gospel, but they showed very little concern for their souls, being quite absorbed with their misfortune and with the dark future before them. Some, indeed, although barely able to save their lives, had not omitted to secure their idols, and bring them along in a box or in a busket, showing thereby that the craving for religion in the heart was not entirely quenched, but the oppressions endured and the fact of being thoroughly crushed made their minds callous and indifferent. In course of time a small number of about twenty joined the church. I went also several times to the Jin-len district on preaching tours, because the Governor of Canton had interfered, and succeeded in making a compromise between the Hakkas and Puntis. The land was redistributed and the fugitives were invited to return and to occupy the land which had been allotted to them by their government Stones marking the boundaries were set up, and a military camp established with 500 soldiers and a colonel to keep the peace. and a civil mandarn with the little Kyunnin foo, was appointed to rule the people.

The Roman Catholic missionaries had obtained a footing in Jin-len beforehand, having been invited to come to the place by the Hakkas, in the hope that they would be able to assist them against the Puntis. Although disappointed in these expectstions, a good many seem to have embraced the Christian religion under the guidance of the priests. It may be remarked that the island of St. John, where Francis Xavier died without having entered Chins, belongs to the jurisdiction of Jin-len. A stone church is built there in memory of that pioneer missionary, and of course he ranks among the saints, whom the Chinese are directed to worship by the priests.

When I above stated that the Hakka from whence they moved to Kwangtung dialect had a similarity with the Mandarin, and settled In Chang-lob, spreading in | it chiefly refers to the pronunciation of the characters. I auppose we may safely con-The Lai clan dates its pedigree as far back | sider the four or five hundred sounds in the as the Chow dynasty, when they inhabited | Mandarin dialect as the original stock of Shantung province, from whence they the Chinese language from which the differemigrated to Fuhkien, and under the Sung | ent dialects have in course of time branched dynasty to Kwangtung, settling in the dis- off. For in spite of the uncouth nasals in the Funkien and Chau-chow dialects, or the The Lo clau also lived in Shantung under | impure sounds in the Canton, where Ming the Chow dynasty, and emigrated at the is changed into Sheung, Ti into Tai and so end of the Tang dynasty to Fuhkien. on, there is yet the undoubted fact, that Under the Ming dynasty they came to the Chinese language is but one, and the Kwangtung and occupied the prefecture of Hakka has kept nearest to the original. Kla-vin chow. The Yen clan likewise The paucity of sour is has been in some lived in Shantung under the Chow dynasty. I measure improved in the dialects, their came under the Isin-shi hwang to Kiangai, stock having generally been increased to under the Yuen dynasty to Kwangtung, set- | thousand and even the simple four tones in tling in the prefecture of Chau-chow and | the Mandarin have been increased in the spreading under the Ming dynasty to the Hakka to six, and in the Canton and Chau-chow dialects to eight.

In taking up Morrison's Tonic Dictionary pedigree back to the Chow dynasty and I find that from the first to the seventh gives Shantung as its original home. Under syllables the pronunciation is almost idenceeded from thence to Kwangtung, taking hard consonant in the Hakka either k, p, or t. Thus & Chay or Chih in Morrison reads Chak in Hakks, The Cha reads Chap, dynasty and lived on the Yang taz kiang, and E Cha reads Ch'at. In the eighth syllable in Morrison the a in Chang is changed into o and we read Uhong, as also Shong instead of Shang in the 288th syllable. The Hiu clan lived under the Handy- The characters under the 9th syllable are again much alike in their pronunciation. In the 10th Chay becomes simply Cha. to Kiangsi, and under the Ming dynasty to the 11th syllable Che, the first character given 🚜 reads Tein Hakka, but all the rest are read Chè, the 12th Cha becomes Chet and so I might go on through the whole book to prove the similarity of the Hakka with the mandarin. The Lord's prayer as rendered in the Delegates' version would thus read in Hakka: "Ngo-fu tehai then nyën li myang shin, li kok lim kak, li ch tet shin, tshaithi yok then, so si chi 'yong, kim nyit syak yi, ngo men nyin fu. Khyu mën ngo fu, pi wut ngo ch'i, chin ngo chu't ok, yi kok, khën, yin, kai li so yu, yën

khip shi shi, ku so nyën ya." As regards the religious observances of the Hakkas there might be mentioned some striking peculiarities, but this would require more detailed description for which this article is not in ended. Suffice it to gay. that they are devoted to the three religious which are in vogue in China with as much sincerity as can be expected.

The confucian precept of worehipping the dead is certainly the most cherished part of their religion, and the ancestra in the majority. But to the South-west wor hip in the houses, in the ancestral of Canton in the Shau-hing prefecture halls, and on the hills where the tombs are there are Hakkes and Pun-ti, living inter- form such an important part of their religious duties, that these are always the selves to be the original lords of the soil do last thing from which they will separate, in former, whom they rather look upon as connection therewith is the "Fung-shui." are not only constantly petty quarrels do not see the contradiction of looking for among them, but that they sometimes come | blessings to deceased parents and at the to blows on a larger scale. Thus the dis- same time calling in Buddhist priests to trict of Sin-ning in Shau-hing became the help their parents in Bades. Nan-was oscene of a sanguinary war between the two | milto-ful is the pass word which is expected which nearly terminated in the to pave the way to happiness for a poor entire extirpation of the Hankas there. Hakka soul, and you frequently meet with The history of that dispater is shortly this. stone tablets erected along the road-side of one of them, the Hakka, with the view of The T'ai-p'ing rebellion, which originated with the above 6 characters engraved on from Hakkas in Fa-yuen near Canton, had them, to remind the wayfaring people to also spread to the prefecture of Shau-hing whom they should entrust body and soul. and found numerous adherents among the The most popular idol among the Hakkas Pun-ti people, whereas strange to say, the is the Buddhistic Kwan-yin (Kon-yim-Hakkas remained loyal, and assisted the myong), and I have seen her name put above Mandarins egainst the rebels. This ex. all other gods which are worshipped in the asperated the Pun-tis very much, and houses, the names of them being written on a big sheet of red paper hting up on the When the Trai-pling movement drew north, | wall, Then there are the Buddhlatic ceremonies performed on the occasion of paratively quiet, the Pun-tin commenced deaths or funerals, by the ecclerisatics hostilities with the Hakkas. The district Ho-shang as well as by the Lay Nan-wu. deaths or innerals, by the ecclesisatical

There are the corcerers called Shang. kung or Shang-p'o, both however males, whose special business is to drive out evil

coolie ships at Macao, which at that time | Wu Ti, god of war, who generally have freight. Some made good their escape and Kwan Ti has besides numerous temples in In 1861 a series of papers treating on the went to Hainan, Salgon and Singapore, which he is worshipped alone. There is whilst others were scattered abroad in other Tien-heu or queen of heaven who has her temples chiefly on the river sides. There are the temples for the tutelary delties in every district city as also the temples where Confucins and his disciples are worshipped, the saint being besides worshipped in the

schools as well as in private houses.

There is the god of ground and the gods of grain which have their altars as well as templea. There is the 伯公 and 伯婆 are supposed to take special care of the fields, and are generally worshipped under green trees. There is in the families the god of the hearth who is supposed on the 23rd day of the 12th moon to ascend to heaven and present his report on the families uponearth to 玉皇上帝, and to return to his post on the last day of the year. There are the gods of the door and of the well and no end of divini-Puntis. It is perhaps owing to their disappears entirely. The sharp sound fully availed of.

forces in the last war were Hakkas. movement been better directed.

purchase what they want.

work, so that they are generally obliged to duction of the two sounds which constitute engage a tailor to make their dresses. Out- I buzzing. ting grass on the hills for-fuel, pigs for sale, cooking the rice for the whole family, and tilling the fields is the general occupation of the women. In some parts, as e.g. in the prefecture of Kia-yin chow, the women spin cotton, and are also able to weave the yarn into cloth, of which they make their winter dresses. In the Jin-on district the spinning of the home of which grass-cloth is made, is more frequently seen, but the women do not weave it, and there are journey men weavers who go round in the villages with their primitive looms to do the weaving for the families. Polygamy is not frequen among the Hakkas, chiefly on account of poverty but infanticide is very prevalent They live in poor houses, mostly built from unburned brick which are not always even plastered, and are protected from the we by the far protruding roof, or by strawhich is fixed on to the walls; but when such unburned brick walls come under th influence of the heavy rains, by leakage of the roof, they soon melt, and make the houses unsafe to live in. There are cer tainly also some rich people among them, and you occasionally meet with the establishment of a 財主 which stands out very prominently from the huts of the poor have seen three-storied houses built of stone from the foundation to the roof, and besides walled in by a substantial adobe wall, to protect the inmates and their property. Such precautions would show that the Hakkas in general do not come up to a high standard, and in fact, so bad an example being set to them by the Mandarius, whose rapacity is proverbial, it is scarcely to be wondered at

RAILWAY TIME. - The other day an ol lady presented herself at the booking office of the Central Station, Newcastle, and in-

that they turn and seek to revenge them

great reform is necessary for this great na-

it, and penetrate the gigantic mass, till the

whole be leavened. — Chinese Recorder. _

May the leaven of the Gospel effect

selves by thieving or robbing. What

ings the other day in a farm-house he ring, when it was disc vered that the This snimal was a champion ass for braypetting him he was unhappy. A friend to not sufficiently large to admit the bride's whom he applied knew of a cure. In the fluger. The bridegroom searched influences or cast out devils, and there dusk of evening he slipped into the donkey's pockets again, and brought out a bunch is the Slen-poh (which I believe is a specific stable armed with a heavy kitchen weight; keys, attached to a ring. This ring, with Hakka notion), or conjusor of the dead, this he affixed to Neddy's tail. Neddy its appendages, was placed on the book, who is respried to, to inquire after the never brayed that night, nor as long as it from thence it was transferred to the bride's condition of the dead in Hades, Spirit was done. It appears that to bray a finger, and with the steel ring of the bunch rapping is also practised and the spirit is donkey must extend the tall. I cannot of keys the ceremony was duly completed. thousands were slain with the sword, untold made to appear to communicate by writing say why, but I know that in this lostance - Leisure Hour. It had the desired effect. Perhaps some | Rosn's Parent "Line-Buoy Snay." transferring a fine would be enforced." Of other ldole worshipped are to be men, owners will try it,

THE BUZZING OF INSECTS.

The old naturalists thought generally that

the buzzing of insects was produced by the

vibrations of the wing, but they had scarcely

attempted to analyse this phenomenon, and

their opinion was abandoned when Reaumur

showed that when the wings are cut a blowfly continues to buzz. Other explanations of the phenomenon have been advanced by various naturalists, but none of them are satisfactory. M. Jousset de Bellesme been making some investigations on the subject, and, after proving that previous theories are unsatisfactory, he describes the results of his own researches. To avoid confusion, it should be distinctly understood what is meant by buzzing. In the scientific acceptation it means to imitate the sound of the humble-boo, which is the type of buzzing insects. But the humble-bee gives out two very different sounds, which are an octave of each other—a grave sound when it flies and a sharp sound when it alights. say, then, that buzzing is the faculty of insects to produce two sounds at an octave. This definition limits the phenomenon to the ties, each having a particular function as hymenoptera and the diptera. The coleopsigned to it, to procure for people health | tera often produce in flying a grave and and wealth, to protect them in their going dull sound, but they are powerless to emit out and coming in. Metempsychosis is the sharp sound, and consequently do not believed in. A woman told me that she buzz. There are two or three ascertained knew of no sing which she might have facts which will serve as guides in the incommitted in this life, but there might terpretation of the phenomenon, First, it stand some against her on the account of is indisputable that the grave sound always her former life. On the whole the Hakkas accompanies the great vibrations of the are not as bigoted as the Puntis, and the wings, which serve for the translation of the Gospel has found easier access to them insect. It is easily seen that this sound than to the latter. It is also comparatively commences as soon as the wings begin to easier to make friends of them than of the move, and that if the wings be cut off it his coat pockets. Bob had just sallied standing constantly in fear of their own never, on the contrary, produced during countrymen, the Puntis, that any sincere flight; it is only observed apart from the sympathy which is shown them by for great vibrations of the wings when the ineigners finds more reciprocity, and is thank- sect alights, or when it is held so as to hinder its movement, and in that case All the coolies engaged by the allled wing is seen to be animated by a rapid trembling. It is also produced when the The great rebellion which had originated wings are entirely taken away. From these with the Hakkas, showed that they were two remarks we may draw the conclusion open to new convictions, and although it | that the grave sound belongs properly to the turned out a sad failure, yet it might have | wings, that it is caused by their movements been attended with better results, had the of great amplitude. There is here no difficulty. As to the sharp sound, it is cer In their domestic life you find that there | tainly not produced by the wings, since i is not such a strict separation of the sexes survives the absence of these. Yet the as elsewhere. It is a peculiarity of the wings participate in it and undergo a parti-Hakkas, that the women never have their | cular trembling during the production of feet cramped; high and low of the female this sound. To discover the cause it is nesex preserve their natural feet, which gives | cessary to go back to the mechanism of the them a very different standing in society. | movement of the wing. It is known that It strikes one favorably to see the whole among nearly all insects the muscles which family working together on the fields or to serve for flight are not inserted in the wing see men and women going together to the litself, but in the parts of the thorax which supmarket town from the different villages to port it, and that it is the movement of these offer the produce of the soil for sale, and to which acts on the wing and makes it vibrate. The form of the thorax changes The Hakkas in the prefecture of Kla-yin | with each movement of the wing under the chow are renowned for their learning, and influence of the contraction of the thoraci there are so many Siu-tsai that there is not | muscles. The muscular masses intended for room enough for them to make use of their Hight being very powerful, this vibratory talents and literary acquirements, so that movement of the thorax is very intense, a many have to stoop to menial work to get a | may be proved by holding one of these inlivelihood. In the Jin-on district the Hakkes | sects between the fingers. But as the viare allowed two candidates to pass in the brations are repeated two or three hundred literary and two in the military examination | times per second, they give rise to a mu each term. On the island of Hongkong all sical sound, which is the sharp note. I the stone cutters are Hakkas, and nearly all fact, the air which surrounds the thorax the druggists, barbers and journeymen set in vibration by that directly, and withblacksmiths. Many of the coolies are Hak- out the wing taking part in it. There are kas, but few of the boat people. On the then two simultaneous sounds, one produce whole they are poor and have to work hard by the vibration of the wings and the other for their subsistence. The women seem to by the thoracic vibration, the latter twice a work hardest, and are accustomed to much rapid as the former, and therefore an octave. endurance from their very childhood. You This is why in flight only a single grave meet them carrying heavy loads which you sound is heard. When the thorax moves would rather wish to see put on men's alone a sharp sound is produced. This, M. shoulders, and they seem never to have had de Bellesme believes, is the only explanaenough leisure to learn proper woman's tion that can be given of the mode of pro-

Miscellaneous

SARCASTIC SLASH. -- Young Swell-" should like to have my moustache dyed.' Polite barber-" Certainly. Did you bring

it with you?" KEEPING A SECRET .- A young Irishman recently reached a village not far from Birtley, straight from the Emerald Isle, and shortly after his arrival he received a letter. A glance told him the writer was Father Felix, his late pastor, and he well knew the good priest had only officiated for "the girl he left behind him." but what was in the letter was a sealed book to him, this difficulty he consulted the village schoolmaster, whom he requested to read the missive aloud, but only on condition that he allowed Patrick to put his fingers over the schoolmaster's ears, "to prevent up. him from hearing what was read!"

THE SCOTCH are a people nearly as peculiar as the Hebrews. At the Glasgow Presbytery the other day, a motion came on for discussion as to the appointment of a day of thanksgiving "for peace and for an abundant harvest." Notice of this motion was given just at the time when all the talk was about " neace with honour;" but the Cabul trouble having broken out suddenly, and peace being by no means assured, the author of the motion, with caution worthy of his country, suggested that it would be well to postpone thanking the Almighty for peace while the present state of things lasted. This was a fine example of the canniness of the race, and the word " peace" would have been removed from the motion, but for the prompt ap plication of the Scotch love of hair-splitting, v which it was unanimously resolved that the thanks to the Almighty for peace should his avocation and receiving payment from e offered on the express understanding the customers. The defendant contended that the peace was the peace of Berlin, that he was perfectly entitled to carry on and had no reference whatever to the his profession on Sunday, as shaving and present complications and impending war in afghanistan:

which on ye hav an to believe?"-Weekly | banns published in that church, came up in the morning to be married, and the complained bitterly of many things. The Frenchman had no ring. There was an crowing of the fowls in the early morning awkward pause, no one in the company was bad enough, but a far greater nuisance | could lend a ring for the occasion; whereexisted than that. The worthy farmer upon the officiating clergyman cent the kept a donkey for the use of his children. verger for the church-door key, the eye of which instrument was said to have been ing ; morning, noon, and night he was at it. | used in other places in similar emergencies. The fact tras that unless the children were It was found, however, that the eye was

The fellowing is a brief description of this Authalian paper.

Life-Buoy," and the deveral uses to which it can be applied :- It is made of thin iron formed to the shape of two egg cups hollowed, the bottom of each fastened to the other by a screw. Both the top and bottom of figure are the seats, which may be turned either way and acrewed on, making the hollow perfectly water-tight. It is capable of keeping three or four persons affeat, and the cushion being made of cork, would of itself support another. Two ropes are attached to each seat in the middle so as to form two hand holds; the ropes may also be used in tying a person on in case of shipwreck. Several of these "buoya" with the ropes thus attached could be lashed together for the purpose of forming a raft. The "buoy" can be unscrewed, and could be used then as two buckets after removing the seats. A ship having one lundred seats in two minutes would have two hundred buckets ready for use; this would be of great service in case of fire. These buckets could also be used to put fresh water or provisions in, in the event of a crew being cast ashore on a desolate island. Another valuable use would be, that ship's papers could be deposited in them the floating properties of this invention being

An amusing scene occurred during the performance of Formosa, in the Aberdeen Theatre, on Tuesday night, September 24, which is thus described by the Globe :- It happened when, towards the first act of the drama, Bob Saunders, the dog-fancier. comes upon the stage, with sundry fancy puppies stuffed, all except the head, into from the right wing of the proscenium when, glancing towards the upper private box opposite, according to the custom of some experienced actors, his eye had probably caught that of one of the two male occupants of the box. At that instant Bob had to speak the catchword of the part, "Buy a little dorg!" which, of course was received with laughter by the audience generally; but the risible feelings of the audience were quickly turned into astonishment when one of the gentlemen in the box stood up, and with an excited look and in a very distinct Continental accent, protested that he did not want to buy "one dog,". and stated that he thought it a most unusual proceeding on the part of any actor to ask him "one so wonderful impertment question!" The actor used all his tact to stave off the awkward interruption with a jest, but the stranger, like Mr Joskin Tubbs, evidently "felt hurt;" and, like him, too, persisted in stating his self-made grievance until Mr Gomersal also lost his temper, and ordered the interrupting party to be turned out of the theatre. This had ultimately to be done, and the drop scene was rung down. Hans, however, refused to leave the box without his friend, and the two freunden, doubtless with unusually ruffled feelings, were foroibly ejected, after which the performance went on smoothly. CHINESE books for girls (says a writer in a popular English magazine) consist chiefly

of exhortations to discharge all their duties, us daughters, wives, mothers, sisters, and especially daughters-in-law. If you go into a Pekin bookshop to examine what books are devoted to female training, you will find a little volume called "Nu er ching," which describes the daily routine of a girl's life before and after marriage. A larger work is "The Girl's Four Books," in two volumes. This contains the best results of Chinese thinking on how the female mind ought to be trained. The duties of daughter, wife, and mother are here explicitly laid down and illustrated by examples. The boys have their Four Books, which they read before the study of the Five Classics. These were fixed upon in the Sung dynasty, 700 years ago. A century of Mongol rule followed, when the family of Genghis Khan held the throne. Then came the Ming dynasty, which ruled for nearly three centuries. It was at this time that the tittle collection of works called " The Girl's Four Books" was made. Emperors wrote prefaces to two of them, in order to give to them greater authority. Since that time these books have been much used as a sort of educational course. In what does this work consist? In moral instruction. The girl may read it herself, or its lessons may be taught her by an instructor. The publication of those works was not intended to furnish a curriculum for use in girls' schools but in families. Girls' schools were not thought of then, and it is only now, after the commencement of Christian missions, that the question whether China should have girls' schools or not has come

A CASE presenting features of a somewhat

novel nature was investigated in the Mel-

bourne Police Court last week, before Mr Call. P.M., and a bench of magistrates. The dae thus states the case: Joseph Evans, hairdresser, carrying on business in Elizabeth-street, was charged on summons with having, on Sunday, the 22nd Sept. last, kept open his shop for the purpose of trading, he not being an apothecary, chemist, butcher, baker, pastrycook, or confectioner, or otherwise exempted by the provisions of the Police Offences Statute. Mr Townsend MacDermott appeared to prosecute on behalf of the police; but he was understood to be instructed by the association who have recently endeavoured to compel all hairdressers to close on Sunday. Senior-constables O'Meara and Herbert stated that they visited the defendant's shop on the Sunday in question, and saw him following hairdressing was not trading. Mr Call P.Mv, in giving his decision, remarked that WEDDING RING .- A curious incident in that respect the defendant was in error quired what time the train started for York, lately occurred at a marriage at St. Mary's and cited a decision given by the English Clerk-" At 1.45." Old Lady-" Wey, Parish Church, Dover. A French couple House of Lords. In the case cited is thor's a porter tell'd me just noo it wad. from stais, having been staying in the appeared that an apprentice to a barber in dent leave till a quarter to two. Noo, town a sufficient length of time to have the Scotland, who was bound by his indentures not to absent himself from his master's business on holiday or week day, later hours A SECRET OUT .- A friend of mine, writes | ceremony proceeded satisfactorily until the | or early, without leave, went away on "Argus" in Land and Water, took lodg. joining of hands and the putting on of the Sunday without leave and without shaving his master's oustomers. It was held by the Lords (reversing the interlocutors of the Court of Session) that the apprentice could not lawfully be required to attend his master's shop on Sundays for the purpose of showing oustomers, and that that work and all other sorts of handicraft were illegal in England as well as in Scotland, not being works of necessity, mercy, or charity. Smilar laws being in force here, the carrying on of the defendant's business was illegal. The minimum penalty that could be inflicted was £5, and as the defendant promised to discontinue the practice for the future, the case was postponed for a month on the understanding that should the defendant carry out his undertaking it would be within drawn, but that in the event of his again

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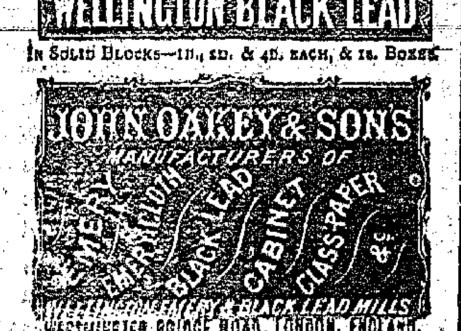


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lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events all Chemists, in bottles, each having the which occupied public attention between words " Keating's Cough Losenges" 1841 and 1865, including Political EVENTS, engraven on the government stamp. Changes in the Government Service, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the KEATING'S HON BONS OR WORM ports in those Countries. ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE OF EMINERY RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable A Public Vegetable Sweetheat, both in

and Presentations, do., do. various steam companies lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works Children .- Sold in Bottles by ALL CHEpublished in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious Input at the end of the work affords a ready menns of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 18. 11d., 28.9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for " NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

BENSON, J. W.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

And by Special Appointments to H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN. AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, of every Description, CLOCKS—for Churches, Turrets, Gold Jewellery, of the richest or Public Buildings, Dining or and most exquisite designs, with those unpleasant results attending the use suitable for all climates, from £2 Drawing Room, Library, Carri-Monograms, Crests, and Devices, of opium. Old and young may take it all to 200 guineas. Chronographs, petual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c. signs by the most accomplished Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Artistic English Clocks, Artists in the Precious Metals Presentation, Repeaters, Railway decorated with Wedgwood and Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces. Guards', Soldiers', and Work- other wares, designed to suit Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of any style of furniture; also as bijouterie as supplied to Memmen's Watches of Extra Strength. novelties for Presents. Made bers of the Court, and other

solely by Benson. From £5 5s. Distinguished Personages. Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Eilver, and Alectro-plate, which are sent post-free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill." BENSON'S PAMPHLETS ON TURBET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms-LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. West-End Establishment-

25. OLD BOND STREET Established 1749.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

dea Hirms

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

7de78

THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,

AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES. HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORDS Froin MAGNESIA DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

MAGNESIA. And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents-A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

MEDICINA MOORES 2000

IN CONSUMPTION

Wasting diseases

IMPROVES THE APPETITE

and Increases Strength

and Weight.

SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NURSERIES.

THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, The HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the MOST CONVENIENT FORM In Tine 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s.

BRONCHITIS, &c. IN CIGARETTES, CIGARS, AND PASTILLES, FOR INHALATION. Boxes 8s. to 18s. Preparation of the Plant for Smoking. In Tins 2s. 6d. to 18s.

Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 5s. 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

COUGH LOZENGES. KEATING'8 ASTHMA. - BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLIGM. Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The mended by the most eminent Physiciaus. MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London. Fir. Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I

notes on Domestic Markets and Mode cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial of living.

Affections, I have prescribed them largely. In addition to furnishing similar partiou- with the best results.

W. B. G. Apothecary, H.M.S. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are gold by

TABLETS,

PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, appearance and teste, furnishing a most FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES screeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THERAD The appendix contains full tables of the Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS

SION AGENT, 11. Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,

Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public. NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail. (The oldest Overland Paper in Uninal) PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL

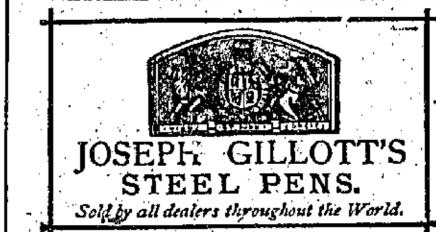
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history tributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various

It contains Shipping news from Shanghal, Commercial Summary. Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage-

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIR, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Intimations.



OXYCEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for huma afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depres-

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so soldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is :- That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable is has been found in all the hitherto knows methods of its preparation, certain irregular re sults have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably

produced. CAUTION.—Prosruonus is sometimes sol in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should generally known that every form where solit particles of Phosphorus are in combination dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.



Under Distinguished Patronage. DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE



THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c. whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen) which at once allays all irritation and excitemen imparts new energy and the to the enfecti constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Is sold only in Cases at 10s, 6d, by all out the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasso, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each

CAUTION .- The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; chasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT's the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh Phosphopyne" are blown in the bottle, and the the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none ca possibly be genuine. Every Case bears

Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee. Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and

a Spurious Imitation. Wholesale Agents for: Bombay Presidency D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay. R. SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co. STANISTREET & Co., ,, BATHGATE & Co... displayed during the lifetime of its prede-J. CORFIELD & Co., cessor in the field, and that the China Review Barrie & Co., Madras may receive the support necessary to insure E. GILLON & Co., Rangoon its continuance. The publication is intend-J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo. Ceylon ed to appear every two months, and will Singapore..... A. S. WATSON & Co., form a substantial octavo magazine. Hongkong..... Shanghai Pekin....

Nagasaki..... WATEON. CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai. and small Ports of Notice to the Trade .- Dr. Bright's Phospho-

dyne can only be procured through the above appointed Agents, who will Supply on liberal

THE CHINESE MAIL

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

FITWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and TETHIS Mail Summary is compiled from balf price for repetitions during the first the Daily China Mail, is published week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will twice a month on the morning of the be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a of events in China and Japan, cone deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms

can be made. Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than - Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily one agent has been appointed at each. Hongkong, February 20, 1874,

intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents

.The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number Original contributions in Chinese, Latins French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour. are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. O Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in band. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what acholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong .- Northern

Christian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:- "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of pubi'r as is now provided extremely desire able ; and counting of --- h interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors through- scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honcur is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and fres mess of style; and an account of the career of century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra. is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was

THE CHINESE MAIL.

The paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salgon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, -- consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find It to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this description-conducted by native offerts, bus progressive and anti-obstructive in tonein almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials. with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

above may be sent to

Subscription orders for either of the

GEO. MURRAY BAIN. Okina Mell Office

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA. The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"

Capt. Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 23, 1878. no26

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. ROGERS has Returned and is Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....£1,500,000 RESERVE FUND,.....£ 325,000

TATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS. At' 3 months' notice 8% per Annum.

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office. D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, November 23, 1878.



STEAM FOR BINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE

GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI. TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY;

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

THE PENINGULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "LOMBARDY," Captain W. B. HALL, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 5th December, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed vid Bombay without tranship. ment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at

For further Particulars, apply to A. MolVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, November 23, 1876.

Not Responsible For Douts.

Molther the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crow of the tollowing Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key. Russell & Co.

LORD MACAULAY, British barque, Capt. R. B. Monkman. -- Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. FONTENAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor. - Arnhold, Karberg & Co. COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.

Morison. — Meyer & Co. GITANILLA, British barque, Captain Wallace. — Captain.

ALEPPO, British barque, Captain Robert Falconer.—Captain.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M. Gouyo.—Landstein & Co.

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. J. H. Dawes. - Meyer & Co. NAPIER, British barque, Capt. W. L.

Bryar. -- Messageries Maritimes. FIRTH OF FORTH, British barque, Capt. J. Cowper.—Olyphant & Co. Condon, German barque, Captain H. Steffens. - Siemssen & Co.

Coloma, American barque, Captain M Hall.—Russell & Co. EARL OF DEVON, British barque, Captain

James Beer. - Captain. Holstein, German 3-m. schooner, Captain O. Külper. - Eduard Schellhass & Co.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C. Jessen. - Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22. Chop sai, Chinese R. C., from Nov. 23, Urestes, British steamer, 1828. W. Webster, Shanghai Nov. 17. and Foochow 21. Tea. BUTTERFIELD & SWIBE. Mov. 28. Albay, British steamer, 366, F. munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month. Ashton, Holhow Nov. 20, General.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co. Nov. 23. Douglas, Britisli steamer, 884. F. D. Goddard, Foochow Nov. 20, Amoy 21, and Swatow 22, General. Douglas LAPBAIN & Co.

Nov. 28. Hylion Castle, British barque, 848, Scott, Obefoo Nov. 16, General,-CRIMERE. Nov. 23, Yottung. British steamer, 289, B. Goggin, Swatow Nov. 32, General. KWOR ADDRONG.

DEPARTURES. Nov. 28, Jessie Jamieson, for Quinhous 23, Amoy, for Shanghai. 23. Merulaus, for Shanghal.

CLEARED. 600. Skolfield, for Callac. Marina, for Manila. Olympia, for Swatow. Pernambuso, for Balgon, Busabeth, tor Hlogo. Page for Coast Ports,

PASSENGERS.

Per Orestes, from Shanghal and Foochow, Mrs Chabot, Capt. Taylor, Mr De Lano, and 30 Chinese. Per Albay, from Holhow, Mr Angier,

ARRIVED.

and 40 Chinese deck. Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mr and Mrs Haslam and 2 children, Messrs Traill, Hunt, H. Ebell, C. Lockyer, Dr. Rogers, 222 Chinese deck, and 5 Europeans. Per Hylton Castle, from Chefoo, 2 Chi-

Per Yottung, from Swatow, 28 Chinese, and 2 Europeans,

DEPARTED. Per Amoy, for Shanghal, Miss Elcla

May, and four other Cabin.

TO DEPART. Per Orestes, Rev. Mr and Mrs Jackson, for London.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Albay reports: Left Hoihow 20th inst., having experienced moderate. North-easterly winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Douglas reports: From Foochow to Amoy, had a pleasant breeze with fine clear weather, winds from N. N.E. to E. N.E. Passed U.S. S. Ranger off Matsou bound North. From Amoy to Swatow, experienced very strong N.E. and N.N.E. winds with clear weather. Thence to port strong breeze on leaving Swatow. gradually decreasing to a moderate E.N.E. breeze with fine clear weather. In Foochow; str. Orestes. In Amoy; strs. Hoching, Esmeralda, Glenfinlas, and H. M. S. Hart. In Swatow : strs. Tientsin, Chefoo, Newchwang, Alverton, Bellona, Yottung, Maharajah, and Karo.

The British barque Hylton Castle reports: Sailed 16th Nov., to Saddles light variable winds and fine_weather, from

thence to port fresh monsoon. The British steamer Yottung reports: Moderate N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:-

For SINGAPORE, SUEZ & LONDON .-Per Orestes, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, The 25th inst.

For MANILA .--Per Esmeralda, at 1.80 p.m., on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS .---Per Lorne, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 27th lost.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

the 5th December.

The British Contract Packet Lombardy will be despatched with Mails for the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmab, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served through London, on THURSDAY,

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Volonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius. The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c. :-Wednesday, 4th December. 5 г.м., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Nicus.
Box, whose remains open all night. Thursday, 5th Docomber.

of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters. Registry ceases. (10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage till

(11.80 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) period of years indicated, therefore we addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may

-be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,

Hongkong, November 23, 1878,

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

RELIGIOUS SERVICES :--Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. in the present year. The comparison R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. can perhaps be more readily made by Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy placing the returns for six months in Communion on the first Sunday in the

Military Service. - Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the

Union Church.-Morning Service, at 11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M. - Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S OHURCH. - Rov. J. Henderson. Service at 5 P.M., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the in the Gaol; in fact the above compa-First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn. Gaol had been gradually filling for many ing Prayer:-Litany, Ante-Communion, months past was the correct one, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 comparison of the returns, from the time

BERLIN FOUNDLING House .- Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. Part's Cottede. - Divino Service on overy Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

Divine Service Afloat for Seamen. By Rev. J. Henderson, at 11 a.m. - Tomorrow on board the British Barque

Shipping. Daylight - Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Amusement. p.m.—Theatrical Performance by the Band of the 74th, at the Garrison Theatre.

Shipping. Goods per Avail undelivered after this data subject to rent.

TUESDAY, November 26:-2 p.m. - Esmeralda leaves for Manila Opera Bouffe at the City Hall.

THURSDAY, November 28:-Noon.-French Mail leaves for Ports o Call and Europe.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, November 29:-Tenders for Repairs of Marques del Duer to be sent before 11.30 a.m. SATURDAY, November 30:-

Menmuir leaves for Singapore, &c., on or about this date. Tuesday, December 3:-

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, December 5:- -Noon.-English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. Monday, January 20:--Sale of the Iron Screw Steamship Ameri-

ca, by Messrs. Hughes & Legge, on or

THE 🧸

about this date.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS

Dauggists' Sundries, Nurseau Requi-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Acrated Waters,

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. -Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commense

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, BATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1878.

When remarking on the triumphant announcement of His Excellency the Governor that there were fewer prisoners in the Gaol on the 11th instant than on the corresponding date in 1876, when Sir Arthur Kennedy was at the head of the Administration here, it struck us that Mr Hennessy had been rather fortunate in regard to his statistics, or, in other words, that His Excellency had lighted on figures in this instance which were particularly favourable to himself. These suspicions are verified by a perusa of the return supplied to the members of the Logislauve Council showing the number of prisoners confined in Victoria 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale Gaol during the thirteen years from December 1865 to November 1878. His Excellency gave 530 as the number of prisoners in the Gaol on the 11th instant, and 574 as the number in the Gaol on the same date in 1876. The return in question only furnishes the 11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes number of prisoners in the Gaol on the first Mondays in the months of the long can only quote the figures for approximate dates to those referred to by His Excellency. The number, then, in the Gaol on the morning of the 4th Sep-11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally tember 1876 was 426 and in the evening 429; on the morning of the 2nd October de5 | 521 and in the evening 527; on the morning of the 6th November 541 and in the evening 550; on the morning of the 4th December 519, and in the evening 511. Compare these figures with those S. John's Cathedral. - The Right for September, October and November 1876, opposite those for similar periods

in 1878 :---May 1st, 539, May 6th. June 5th, 498, June 3rd, July 3rd, 391. 494, July 1st. August 7th, 414. 547, August 5th. Sept. 4th, 426, 569, Sept. 2nd. Oct. 2nd. 524, Oct. 7th. Nov. 6th, 517, Nov. 4th.

These figures indicate pretty-clearly that His Excellency has not much ground for congratulation in regard to the decrease in the number of prisoners rison proves beyond doubt that general impression abroad before the recent speech of His Excellency that the P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com- of Mr Hennessy's arrival up to the period covered by the above figures, with those for corresponding periods during Sir Arthur Kennedy's time, give results still more unfavourable to Mr Hennessy's administration :--

Sir A. Rennedy. Mr. Hennessil. May 3rd, 340, May 7th. 860, June 4th, June 7th. 839, July 2nd, July 5th, August 1st, 958. 878, Aug. 6th. Sept. 6th, 236 408, Sep. 3rd. 405, Oct. 1st. Oct. 4th. edl, Nov. 5th. Deor. 6th, 421, Deer, 3rd. Jan. 2nd. 483, Jan. 7th. 493, Feb. 4th. Feb. 7th. Mar. 6th. 466. Mar. 4th.

Apr. 8rd, 880, Apr. 184; Here is plain evidence that instead of the prisoners in the Gaol having diminished in number during Mr Hennessy's some amount of regularity from \$40 on lation,

the 7th May 1877 to 517 on the 4th Nov. 1873. We have taken some trouble to arrange these figures, because the bare statement of His Excellency the other day, that there were less prisoners in the Gaol at that moment than on the corresponding date in 1876, might lead one to suppose that the number of prisoners in the Gaol had been decreasing since Mr Hennessy assumed the reins of government here. We have already stated that the number given by His Excellency as being in the Gaol on the date gether, of the recent Council meeting was 530. Prior to 1876, the number did not reach 400 for over a period of three years. The daily average number in the Gaol during 1876 was 532.

One of the great points Mr Hennessy sought to prove on his arrival hereapparently with the object of furnishing him with a sufficient excuse for introducing his pet schemes of dealing with the criminal class—was that crime had been steadily increasing in the Colony for ten years previously. An appalling array of statistics was paraded by His were further adjourned until Monday next Excellency to support this point, and it really seemed that, if figures were worth anything, crime had been getting fearfully rampan here for a decade, and that, if the Colony desired to escape ultimate suffocation from the heavy folds of vice Hennessy's schemes for reform. residents, however, refused to believe that life and property were not as secure here as in the younger days of Colony, and we endeavoured in series of articles to point out the fallacies in Mr Hennessy's statistics, although we laboured under the difficulty of not having at our elbow returns and records of one kind and another giving criminal state of the Colony for years past. The Gaol returns now before us show how justified the doubts of old residents here were that crime had been increasing in Hongkong in the way indicated by His Excellency. They prove, so far as the returns of a gaol can prove, that, instead of increasing, crime has been gradually diminishing in Hong kong during the last decade. for instance, in January 1867 the number of prisoners in the Gaol was 702, the number in the month of 1877 was but 451. It is only fair to mention, however, that on the 31st October 1866, 175 prisoners were transferred from Stonecutter's Island Prison to the Hongkong Gaol: still the number 702 represents, after all, the total of criminals who were under confinement in January 1867 as 451 does the total in January 1877. Let these returns be viewed in any way, they unquestionably indicate that the Colony was maintaining far fewer criminals during the last few years of Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration than during the time of any previous Governor, and fewer than during the last eighteen months.

CHINESE NOTES. A curious instance of Manchu adoption is of October. A Prince of the third order, (son of a Prince of the second order, with Imperial clansmen, carrying no specific Ball to the Supreme Court has not been rank, who are of the same generation as the filled, and the Government does not seem as deceased, and who are between the ages of yet to know how to utilize that officer's 5 and 10, be introduced to the bereaved undoubted linguistic ability. father. This is accordingly done by Prince Kung and his brothers, and the Princess An inquest was held to-day at the Govern-

any light upon it. Some of the learned say of accidental death was recorded. that it is intended for \$5, but this character we are equally unable to find. Others often as in print, and in the second neither of these last two characters is less apooryphal than the two former.

Amongst the minor Chinese officials who appear to possess the right of memorializing to which they are going is under British the Emperor direct is the Superintendent of Customs at Kalgan 媛 家 口. Superintendent at Sha-hu-k'ou 殺虎口 (in Shansi?) is also stated to have this right, but we have not as yet received satisfactory evidence that each is the case,

tary exile some time ago for kicking his

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL,"]

Per E. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.

London, 21st November, 1878. Lord Beaconsfield has declined to receive the deputation from the Committee formed

for the purpose of calling Parliament to-

The Ameer of Afghanistan not having sent an answer to the Ultimatum, it was resolved at a Cabinet Council held yesterday to transmit orders to India for the immediate advance of the troops.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE West and East Point Murder Cases

THE Bishop of Victoria will preach at the Cathedral to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at St. Peter's Church at 5 p.m.

and rascaldom in which it was enveloped, THE services at Union Church to-morrow it had better lend a willing ear to Mr will be conducted by the Rev. W. S. Old Swanson, of Amoy.

> WE learn that the French mail steamer Peiho left Saigon to-day, (Saturday) noon, and passed Cape St. James at 4.4 p.m. en route for this port.

THE performance of the "Lily of Killar ney" by the Royal English Opera Company is postponed until Tuesday next, the 26th Nov., owing to the indisposition of Mr Vernon.

WE are requested by the Sheriff to mention that the Special Jurors summoned for Fri day, the 29th instant, need not attend until Tuesday, the 3rd December, the case of the Queen v. Newman having been postponed until that date.

THE following are the results of the drawing which took place this evening for the crew to pull for the Members' and Chairman's cups in the forthcoming Regatta:-

Victoria Neva Oswald (stk.) Woodin (stk.) Friend Uloth Dunman Falconer Lewis (cox) China Boy (cox) Thistle

Coker (stroke)

Davidson Ginger Townsend Edger (cox) WE understand that the post of Fourth Master of the Central School, rendered

the titular rank of Prince of the first order) by Mr Murray, will be undertaken by Mr having died, leaving his father without McKinney, formerly a police inspector. The heirs, the Empresses direct that all the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr

chooses one of the lads to be the heir of her ment Civil Hospital on the body of one Chung Yung Fat, son of Mr Chung Wan, in the Chinese language is the Coroner (C. V. Creagh, Esq.), and a Jury appeared almost daily in the Peking Gazettes | comprising Messrs W. Boffey, E. Rose, and for many years, in the combination 料種, R. Bernhard. The child fell down the account for its use in that sense, and no they were playing together. The servantdictionary that we have consulted throws lad is in a very precarious state. A verdict

missionaries here will loss close upon a once satisfied themselves that the Guiana rule, appear perfectly content with all that follows-arguing, we suppose, that British exercising their industry to the best adproducts of their labour. Be this as it may, It appears from the Peking Gazette that there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining General 記 was sentenced to milie emigrants for this revived scheme.

concubine to death, and has recently escaped YESTERDAY being the fourth anniversary of from curance. Though the luxury of wife- Bishop Raimondi's consecration the members kicking may be indulged in in Lancashire of the Catholic Circle met in great numbers at the cost of a few days' imprisonment or in their hall, at 9 o'clock in the evening, to a few shillings' fine, even the Chinese Law, unveil the portraits of Pope Lee XIII, and which makes the wife in most respects a Bishop Raimondi. Mr A. da Silveira, the complete chattel of the husband, views this President of the institution, congratulated practice with disfavour. A husband may His Lordship, testifying the highest esteem kill his wife with impunity if she is taken and regard which the Catholics of this Coin edultery, but not unless she is discover- lony entertain towards him, and handing who are light eleepers, were made aware of ed in the act. If the husband kills his over to His Lordship an address printed on the fact that a double shock of earthquake wife for the offence of abusing his living white astin, richly embroidered in gold, he was experienced here, shortly after three parents of grand-parents, he is punished proposed three cheers to His Lordship which o'clock this morning. These freaks of nature with 100 blows. If he kills her for abilising were heartily responded to. The Bishop are not so common in this part of the world the memory of his deceased parents or spoke at some length, thanking the amiable as to render them recognised acquaintances, Siministration, they have increased with grand-parents, he is punished with strangu- President and the members of the Circle, who but fortunately they are of so comparatively

in Christian piety and in charity towards the poor; the Band of the Circle was justly praised, and the health of the President and the members was drunk with great enthusi-

Mr Francis then addressed the meeting with his usual eloquence. He enumerated the many and important services Bishop Raimondi has done to his flook, his zeal, unfeigned devotedness and energy which deserve some tangible recognition on the part of the Catholics. The cause of education, which His Lordship has at heart, and which it is his constant endeavour to promote, was touched upon with great tact by the speaker, who was greeted with three cheers.

Father Burghignoli, the great friend of the Circle, was also deservedly congratulated, and the meeting separated shortly after 10 o'clock .- Communicated.

THE following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Sunday before Advent, 24th November, 1878 :--

Morning Prayer and Sermon, at 11 .-Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Ecclesiastes, XI. and XII.; Second Lesson, James, III.; Venite, No. 7, Monk; Psalms, Nos. 127 and 121, Monk; To Deum, Nos. 152 and 153, Monk; Benedictus, No. 108, Monk; Anthem, No. 43, "O God, Thou art my God"; Hymn, No. 186, "I could not do without Thee."

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4 -Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaptain ; First Lesson, Haggal, II. to v. 10; Second Lesson, John, VIII. from v. 31; Psalms, No. 132, Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 174, page 122, Monk Deus Misereatur, No. 82, Monk; First Hymn, No. 207, 'O bleat Redeemer, ere He breathed"; Second Hymn, No. 12, "O atrength and stay upholding all creation,"

Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 16th Nov., 1878 :--Arrivals During the Week -Nov. 11. E. C. Mutch, from Kobe; 11, Haeting, from Shanghai; 12, Antenor, from Shanghai; 12, August, from Newchwang; 13; Yesso, from Hongkong; 14, Europe from

Departures During the Week. - Nov. 9, Ashuelot, for Hongkong; 9, Chloris, for Newshwang; 12, Kwang Tung, for Hongkong; 14, Antenor, for London; 14, Hasting, for Shanghai; 15, Thomas Brown, for Melbourne; 15, Yesso, for Hongkong. Shipping in Port. -Glamorganshire, Roderick Hay, Willie, E. C. Murch, August,

A new from steamer was launched this

afternoon at the Patent Slip, Belcher's Bay, a very large number of visitors being present to witness the ceremony. She is an iron vessel of 350 tons register, having a gross carrying capacity of 500 tons. The hull was constructed by Mesers Ramage and Ferguson of Leith, the engines, a pair of surface condensing direct acting of 65 H.P. nominal, by Mesars Barclay and Curle; and her decks, houses and all the wood-work about recorded in the Peking Gazette of the 21st vacant by the resignation of Mr Piercy, has her, by the Patent Slip and Dock Company. been filled by Mr Murray; and that the The work of building has occupied just four duties of Fifth Master, hitherto performed months, and she is in all respects a very neat and substantial piece of workmanship. The launch was without exception the best which has ever taken place in Hongkong; as soon as the shores and chocks had been removed, the lumber cleared away, and the warning to stand clear given, Mr Cooke took his stand on the platform beside Miss Bush, who performed the christening, and the order to knock out the last wedge had scarcely left his lips before the little steamer was gliding smoothly yet rapidly into her One of the most unsatisfactory characters clerk to Messrs Stephens & Holmes, before native element. As she left the ways she was christened the Zephyr, amidst the somewhat feeble cheering of the spectators, who were somewhat unpreand which must, judging from the context, smoke hole, with another lad named Chen pared for so rapid a termination of mean "seeds." No Chinese seems able to Luk, who was a servant in the house, whilst the work to be done. The congratulations afforded Mr Cooke were both hearty and sincere, but not more than he deserved. The vessel sits very prettily on the water, and with bunting flying and new paint WE learn that the Hakka Chinese are tak- shining, looked a thing of beauty. Her say it is a misprint for F or F; but in ing very kindly to the scheme of emigration houses and decks are all teak wood, and hence for British Guiana, and that the she is constructed to carry about 300 passengers, having accommodation for about hundred of their converts by the shipment twenty 1st class Chinese and 4 Europeans. now being arranged. The Chinese, having | Her dimensions are-length, 174 feet; extreme breadth, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 ft. 9 in. She left the ways with engines and boilers in her, so it. will probably only be two or three weeks protection involves not only the certainty of before she is ready for sea. She is at present intended to run between this and vantage, but scourity to enjoy the legitimate | Heiphong, and is consequently constructed on a light draft having no keel or very little, but being provided with good rolling chocks. The health of the Zephyr, Mr. Cooks and Mr Baille, was drank with enthusiasm, and we here add our wish that the Zephyr may have a successful career, representing as she does the enterprise of this Colony,

SHARP SHOOK OF EARTHQUAKE IN HONGKONG.

Most of our residents, especially those pare done a lieut deul of Rood elieuda both mild it oppracted that seek little qualer of

POSTAL BATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of corre spondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.) -

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies,

Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route :-12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Registration o cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

dom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:-Lotters. 16 cents per 1 oz. Registration, 8 cents. — 4 cents each. Newspapers,

Exceptional rates, to the United King-

Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala

(N.B.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Fanama (N.B.), Salvador (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.R.) :---Via San Via S. Hampton Via Francisco, or Marseilles. Brindiei

Registration,	None.	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	в
Books & Patter	ля, 6	8	10
Bolivia, Chilidor (N.B.), New (N.B.):—	, Costa R Granada	ioa (n.R. (n.R.), N), Ecua- caragua
Letters,		34	38
Newspapers,	6 '	6	. 8
Books & Patter	ns, 14	10	12
Registration,	12	None.	None.
Hawaiian Kir	gdom :		

Letters. Registration, None. None. None. Newspapers, Books & Patterns, 8* W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay: Letters. Newspapers, Books t Patterns, -Registration

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helens, Ascension.

to British & Union)

West Indies only, j

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Local and Town Postage.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Bks. & Pttns. Per 2 cz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	8	2	2

and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin

China, Tonquin, and the Phi-

Between the above by Con-

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

lippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2

tract Mail, 8 8 2 4

The conditions are as follows:---1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other surrent topics, with or without advertise-

ments. 2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched,

to Tables of Contents and Indices.

or in great part of matter like that of a kinds, curry comba, copper and steel en. newspaper, or of advertisements, printed graving plates, and confectionery of all on a shoet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of kinds. paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of | Such articles as scissofs, knives, fazors. engravinge, prints, or lithographs illustra. forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machitive of articles in the newspaper. The nery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or supplement must in every case be published ore, provided that they be packed and mility the newspaper, and must have the guarded in so secures manner as to afford

consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, Office, while at the same time they may be ment, or Ship, &c., in full. at the top of every sheet or side.

papers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or of 18 cents extra postage. otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal up for Shanghal by the English and for examination. If this rule be infringed | French Contract Steamers, the late letters the newspaper is treated as a letter.

to admit of the title being readily in- The late fee is also 18 cents.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter. written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary. use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book. &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed. whether such binding, &c. be loose of attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, do. and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers.

&c. must not be sent as a separate packet. Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intend. ed for transmission in identical terms to neveral persons, and the whole or the sions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, greater part of which is printed, engraved, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage or lithographed, -may also be sent by

letter, or communication of the nature of a ment, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but letter (whether separate or otherwise), any parcel may be opened by direction of unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly the Postmaster General. printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes,

charged as a letter. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination: otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet-may-be-above-5-1bsin weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth. unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be). or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual

patterns or samples, are not admissible. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends. and in such a manner as to be easy of Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only,-may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the con-

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or

number, and the price of the articles. The rule which forbids the transmission torough the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing any. thing of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been encasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as 3rd. The full title and date of publication | unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcemust be printed at the top of the first page, lain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches and the whole or part of the title and the of flowers, cuttings of plants, spors, knives. date of publication at the top of every scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinary, aubasquent page; and this regulation applies | sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass

4th. A supplement must consist wholly bottles, pieces of gless, acids of various

easily examined, may be sent as samples. A packet containing two or more news- Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, The postage must be prepaid either by an | &c., up to the latest moment before the adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped | departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Every newspaper must be posted either Post Office late letters—except those to without a cover (in which case it must not and through Australia-from 11.10 A.M. to be fastened, whether by means of gum, 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee

A similar supplementary Mail is made being received from 10 minutes after, up Every newspaper must be so folded, as to half an hour after the time of closing.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery. 1. All correspondence posted before 5

p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

8. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards. &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Rach batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimenwill be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly But a book-packet may not contain any closed if they bear this special endorse-

> 2. The following cannot be transmitted Parcels insufficiently packed or protected. &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

> 8. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

> 4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than' the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge. or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose corre spondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is

Registration to Bungkok.

Ber Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Boldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, * Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or School mistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom vis Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Suilcra' letters are; however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations :--1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No with them.

double letters are allowed. 2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on

* But not Warrant Officers, vis., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Bostowain, or Carpenter,

printed at the top of every page; or, if it mail bags and to the Officers of the Post must sign his name, with name of Regi- tinually being refused, the senders having

name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded vid Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marstilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending; or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury

is much increased. No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

and from the East and West Indies, and must be accompanied with the full amount other countries with hot climates, with wax (including commission) in cheque, postage (except such as is specially prepared), is stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a Commonwealth 1 attended with much inconvenience, and little margin should be left for variations Commonwealth, ss2 frequently with serious injury, not only to of exchange. The Postmaster issues the Cores the letters so sealed but to the other letters order, sends it on in the envelope, and in the mail. from the melting of the wax and returns the change, if any, by first opporadhesion of the letters to each other. The tunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it public are therefore recommended, in all were to be registered, as it always should such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and be. Care should be taken to send these to advise their correspondents in the coun- applications in time, as the Money Order tries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets: though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created: and the Department cannot in any wav undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters. therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silvermoney. jowels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the cample of no value. 3 The limits of weight allowed are as

Books and Papers-to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with-

out intrinsic value; to the Continent,

&c., & oz. 4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all ! Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Scap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing

Parcels. The public is reminded that, here is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, do. Much trouble and disapnointment is caused by persistent attempts to asud small valuable trifles through the Post, Fano, Ourlos, Articles of Dress,

title and date of publication of the newspaper 1 complete protection to the contents of the letter, and the commanding Officer | Fancy Work, and similar presents are conoften spent more in Postage than would 8. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or have paid the freight by steamer. No description must be stated in full, with refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS. - Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value,

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, ineither direction, Money-Orders must be

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or auspicious. Be is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Haifong and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships,

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.-Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued | Altear at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, Shanghal and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2 —Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at The practice of sealing letters passing to | the nearest issuing office. The application Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

> 4.-No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. - Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day! and paid at the rate of the day when the advice-arrived.

The commission is as follows:-

Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2...... 18 cents. £5......36 ,, £7.....54 ,,

£10......72 Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

50.....30 ,,

Hornet Invincible 5.-Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.-Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payce need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.-No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.-If the order be not presented within siz months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.-No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received:

Made out on a printed form which is supplied + Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dol-

lar rate for drawing on the United King.

HOW READY.

dom is in force at Shanghai,

TRENG-SHUI! or. THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHIMA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price.

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Crawlord & Co. Herskong, July 21, 1672,

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence,

Nov. 22, 1878.

Levs, Robt. R. 1

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For Merchant Ships.

Lets, Paps, Lets. Paps. Abbey Cowper 1 James Shepherd 1 regd.Jasan Jessie MacDonald1 Ann Adamsen Lady Penrhyn 1 Madeleine Athene Magdala Magdalen Banian Behar, s.s. Marcia, s.s. 1 regd.Maritime Union 2 Bertha Marion Mary Blair Mary Smith Bertie Biglow Black Prince McNear Brisbane Mecca, s.s. Cashmere Mignon Moss Glen Channel Queen 1 Nyassa City of Aberdeen 1 Overdale Columbian, s.s. Palestine Parthead 1 Twescanal 2-Premier Prince Amadeo 2 8 1 Prince Louis 10 1 Countess of Errol 5 1 Regent Remanstrant Rifleman Creswell Robt. Henderson 10 Emelio Rosebud Rosie Welt Eleanor 5 regd. Erminia . Sacramento Sarah Bell Satunt Sea Gull. s.s. Fabius Failoong, s.s. l Southern Cross Fair Leader Southesk Ferntower, s.s. Spinaway Flatin, s.s. Stanfield Fleetwing Strathern Frederick Sumatra Freeman Clark 2 S. Hunlie -S. Vaughan Great Admiral 2 1 regd. Hail Columbia Sydenham Harkaway 1 Tai Watt Hawkesbury 2 Tamar Hawthorne Taunton 2 Teti Austrian Hindostan 2 Tokatea Hopeful Tweed

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SAILOR'S HOME.

Weekly Scoteman,

NY Cast-off Chothing, Books, or A PAPERS will be thankfully received st the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 25, 1878,

: . ?		Merchai	at Wass	ala in	Tionalessa Tion		imb um	INA MALL.			-Novembe	en 23, 1878.
;		Real Citati	clusive of late A	rrivals and	Hongkong Har! Departures reported to-day.	our.		HONGKONG MARKE Corrected to Saturday, No.		Shark young, catty Salmon, Canton,	30 40 .	資魚
• • •	Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and T	ons. Date		Destination.	Remarks.	At 1100 Cash per Dollas	Mexican.	Salt Fish,	90 80 120 80	年 年 年
	Steamers	A .	Rig.	Arri	at.		1.	Highest. Los Cash. Ca	iA,	Skate,	50 40	鯆魚
	Albay	5 h F. Ashton	Brit. str. Brit. str.	366 Nov. 749 Feb.	23 Douglas Lapraik & Co. 12 Kwok Acheong	Hollow	Cos'tan Dock	Butcher Meat.	肉食	Shrimps, ,,	60 50	蝦
	DouglasFame	5 b Goddard 6 b Stopani	Brit. str. Brit. str.	864 Nov. 117	23 Douglas Lapraik & Co. H.K. & W'pos Dock Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying	Bacon, English, 1b. 450	00 來路烟猪肉	Snapper, Soles, Fresh	110 100 60 50	立魚 ※※※
	Killarney	4 c McCulloch	Brit. str. 1	035 Nov.	14 Gibb, Livingston & Co. 17 Melchers & Co.			,, Ame. Sugar cured ,, 250		Banch	400 440	撻沙魚 鯇魚
	Mecca	4 c Darke	Brit. str. Brit. str. 1	686 Nov. 940 Nov.	21 Geo. R. Stevens & Co. 19 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	30th inst.	Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 170	80 施州城猪风60 尾龍扒	Tuxtles, small, fresh water,	400 —	脚魚
` .`	Norna	2 h Nagel	Ger. str.	783 Nov.	28 Kwok Acheong 20 Kwok Acheong	Swatow	at daylight	Beef Corned,	. P. R. M1	Whiting,	100 90	白青
	Orestes Penedo	5 o Hyde	Brit. str.	652 Nov.	28 Butterfield & Swire 20 Melchers & Co.	London, &c.	25th inst.	,, Roast, ,, 1:0 1	40 燒牛肉	Fruits.		並 平
. •	Pernambuco	1 c Roberts	Amer. str.	48 July	16 Melchers & Co. 18 W. H. Ray		To-morrow	,, Soup, ,, 100	90	Apples California, catty	160 1.0	き金山平菓
۲,	Yesso	5 h S. Ashton	Brit str.	559 Nov.	19 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama Coast Ports	Ab'deen Dock at daylight		A 用纸	,, Tientsin,	150 100	天涯平宜
•	Yottung	1		1.		Swatow	(5)	Bullocke Brains, per set 50 Tongue, fresh, each 310	80 牛脚	Bananas, fragrant,	30 25	香蕉
1 	Aleppo	1 c Falconer	Brit. bge.	665 Nov.	19 Chinese			, corned , 3.0	Jan Alandar	Carrambola, common,	20 15 60 50	古風蕉
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Alva	2 c Souza	Port. sh.	631 Nov.	8 Brandao & Co.	Hamburg		Head,		,, (Mandarin) , ,,	70 60	_ <u>三</u> 捻 据楊桃
. *	Amy Turner	4 c Boysen	Ger. bqe.	118 Nov.	10 Olyphant & Co. 12 Carlowitz & Co.			Hump, Salt catty 150		Chestnuts,	100 90	風栗
•	Benefactor	8 c Timpe	Ger. bge		2 Russell & Co. 11 Wieler & Co.	New York		Hump, Salt catty 150 Feet each 50	1 /17	Citron,	80 —	香綠
	Bua Caao	.]4 k Thomsen	Ger. bg.	215 Nov.	20 Chinese 14 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			,, Kidneys, ,, 60	50 牛腰	Cocoanuts each Currants bottle	820 <u>4</u> 0	椰子
	Carl Ritter	5 k Fishwick	Brit. bge.	388 Nov.	15 Siemssen & Co. 13 Melchers & Co.			,, Tail,, 110	00 牛尾	Dates, bottle	500 400	洲 制 促
•	Catharina Charité	4 c Gautiere	Fch. bge.	256 Nov.	15 Eduard Schellham & Co. 22 Carlowitz & Co.			,, Liver, catty 80	70 牛肝	Figs, Dried, ,,	500 400	無花菓乾
	Chengtoo	4 c Kennett	Brit. bge.	284 Oct.	14 Borneo Co., Limited 3 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu		on the condition of the	50 年肚 60 牛仔頭脚	Lemons, China, catty	50 40	檸檬
	Civiale	4 k Kossow 4 c Nissen	Ger. bge.	250 Nov.	1 Wieler & Co. 20 Siemssen & Co.				00 花旗火腿	Lichees, Dried, Grapes, Tientain,	200 160 200 150	荔枝乾
•	Coloma	[4 c Hall	Amer. bqe.	53 Nov.	18 W. H. Ray 15 Russell & Co.	= 		,, Chinese,, 220	00 金華火腿	Loong Ngan, Dried.	400 800	大洋菩提子
	Condor	2 k Steffens	Ger. bge.	868 Nov	23 Meyer & Co. 22 Siemssen & Co.	London		<i>''</i>	20% 來路火腿	Olives, green, catty	40 80	青白樱
- -	Cordouan Cuba	[2-c Stabell	Brit. bge. 8		10 Carlowitz & Co. 13 Chiuese				60 羊牌骨	Oranges, (Coolie) C'ton new, ,,	50 40	青橙
	Dartmonth	7 b Robertson 3 k Lillenthal	Brit. bqe. Ger. 8m. so.	15 Aug. 38 Nov.	76 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. 19 Wieler & Co.	Demerara		, Leg, , , 180 , Shoulder, , 140	80 羊胖	,, (Coolie Mandarin),,	40 80	柑一
•	Dirigo Don Quixote	3 c Staples 4 k King	Amer. bqe. (Amer. sh 13	384 July 128 Sept.	14 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. 24 Captain	Hamburg		Pigs' Chitlings, catty 60	50 猪臓	,, Sweet (Sun-woey) ,,	100 90	新會翻橙
	DrumelogElisabeth	8 c Wayman 4 k Ohlsen	Brit. bqe. { Ger. bae. {	976 Oct. 147 Oct.	15 Melchers & Co. 30 Wieler & Co.	S'apore and Penang	,	,, Feet, ,, 90	80 猪脚	Papaw, Pears, Tientsin,	100 80 120 100	木瓜 天津害利
	Elizabeth Childs Elizabeth Nicholson	4 c Lindbergh 8 c Grierson	Brit. bqe. 3 Brit. sh. 9	391 Nov.	9 Wieler & Co. 17 Borneo Co., Limited		-	,, Hry, ,, 100	80. 猪雞	" Shantung, "	60 50	天津雪梨 山東雪梨
	Emily Chaplin Earl of Devon	8 c Barris	Brit. sh. 2 Brit. boe.	33 Nov.	9 Messageries Maritimes 18 Captain	•		Heart, each 50	70 猪頭 40 猪心	Persimons,	50 40	牛心柿
	Firth of Forth	4 c Gougon	Fch. bge.	14 Nov.	9 Landstein & Co. 12 Olyphant & Co.	•		, Kidneys, , 8)	70 猪腰	Piantains, common catty	20 15	大漁
15	Fleetwing	3 c Guest	Amer. sh.	329 Oct.	17 Butterfield & Swirg 22 Eduard Schellham & Co.	·		, Liver, lb, 100	90 猪肝	Pomegranate, each	70 80	新婦蕉
'	Fontenaye Franklin	4 k Taylor	Brit. sh. (35 Oct.	10 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. 22 Hang Yik				40 猪牌骨	Prunes, Dried, . bottle	800 250	石榴 乾梅
• .	George Skolfield Gesine Brons	3 c Hall	Amer. sh. 18	18 Sept.	19 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. 21 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Callao	Cleared	,, Corned, , ,, 150	WAN IN	Pumeloe, (ribbed) . each	50 40	桑蘇柚
	Gitanilla	2 c Wallace	Brit: bge.	172 Oct.	31 Captain			, Log, , 16) : , Fat or Lard, . , 110 :	41-114-14	" (Amoy)	70 60	复門柚
	Hail Columbia Hansa	4 k Brereton	Amer. sch. 8	58 Nov.	19 Eduard Schollhass & Co.	San Francisco	* · .	Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set 400		Raisins, Muscatel, bottle Sugar Cane, stick		珠提乾
	Highlander	4 k Hutchinson	Amer. 6b. 18	52 June	19 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. 19 Eduard Schellham & Co.			, Heart, each 50	40 羊心	Tamarinds	60 50	白蔗
	Hotspur Hylton Castle	4 k Shaw	Brit, bge. 6	22 Sept.	3 Rozario & Co. 28 Chinese	M'bourne & Dunedin		,, Kidneys, ,, 80	70 羊腰	Walnuts,	110 10	_段 丁 核桃
	Janet Johann Smidt	2 c Benfrey	Brit. 8m.sc.	11 Nov.	22 Birley & Go.			,, Liver, ,, 160	F 7 Y Y	Water Chesnuts, ,,	50 40	馬蹄
•	Krung Thep	Duhrasen	Siam. bge. 6	88 Nov.	7 Melchers & Co. 18 Siemssen & Co. 19 Adamson, Bell & Co.	*****	Cos'tan Dook	Sweet Bread,	AT I_L	ener!		共士
	Lizzie PerryLord Macaulay	4 k Pitman	Brit. bae. 11	22 Aug. 48 Oct.	26 Russell & Co.	New York		Veal, 140	all Area -a	Vegetables.		采蛳
٠.	LouisaLucre	8 k Shierloh	Ger. 3m. sc. 2	45 Oct.	7 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. 17 Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Callao	·		开门	Artichokes, Shanghai, catty Asparagus, tin	90 80 450 400	丫 治竹
	Malvina Manila II	4 k Kluge	Ger. bge. 4	79 Oct.	7 Tack Mee 21 Wieler & Co.			Concern Care Care Care Care Care Care Care Care		Bamboo Shoots, catty	450 400 50 40	龍鬚茶
	Marina	3 chlean	Brit. boe i 6	193 Oct.	20 Wm. Pustau & Co. 19 Wm. Pustau & Co. 11 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	a.) e		Capons,	80 職鷄 10 鳴	Beans, sprout, , catty	20 16	竹笋 芽萃
	Matchless Melbrek	7 c Dawes	Amer. Bh. 11	65 Nov.	10 Meyer & Co.	New York		Eggs, Hen dos. 100	- 鷄蛋	,, French, S'hai, , ,,	150 —	上海邊豆
	Melrose Min-y-don	4 k Plumer	Amer. sh. 9	94 Sept.	2 Meyer & Co. 19 Captain	New York	Wanchai Pier	Fowls, catty 160	50	,, Long, Dolichon, ,,	80 70	豆角
	Moneta	7 c Bisset	Brit. bae. 6	08 Sept.	8 Olyphant & Co. 1 Gibb, Livingston & Co. 10 Messageries Maritimes			Geeze, , , 140 1	. 1 <i>1</i> 5±8) .	Beet Root, Shanghai, each Brassica,	20 15 25 20	上海紅菜頭
	Nardoo	2 c Paul	Brit. bge. 3	79 Nov.	15 Cheong Woo			Partridges, — each 300 1	The second secon	Brinjals, catty	80	白茶 紅茄
·	Niagara Nicolaus	Stölken	Ger. sch. 1	57 (Oct.	10 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	K'loon Dook	Phensants, Canton, live, pair \$1.80 1 Pigeons, each 140	the state of the s	Cabbage, (White Canton),,	50 40	召茶
	Penrith Presto	4 c Laidman	Brit book 3	84 No v.	24 Melchers & Co. 19 Meyer & Co.			Quail, ,, 120	10 鶴鴞	Cabbage, Shanghai each	100 70	上海椰茶
į	Rifleman	4 c Silfviranarre	Swed, boal 4	55 Nov.	6 Wieler & Co.	Chefoo Lebuan		Rabbits, live, Canton . ,, 700	日ンパン・プロ	Carrots, (Canton) . each	12 10	金筍
	pohate	4 0 Binge	Ger. bg. 2	10 Nov.	ZU Wieler & Co.	London		Rice-Birds, doz. 800	NIA LOS PAS	Carrots, Shanghai, catty Celery, Chinese,	60	上海紅羅蔔_
į	Spartan Sumatra Taiwan	3 k Clough	Amer. sh. 10	90 Sept.	5 Russell & Co.	******************	Sanda' Slip		10 沙追 50 水鴨仔	Chilies, Dirled,	100 80	本地芹菜 辣椒乾
•	Tartar	Kaemena4 c Petersen	Ger. bg. 2	īō6 (Oot.	22 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. 31 Melchers & Co.	************	K'loon Dock K'loon Dock		00 火鷄公	,, Green, . ,,	40 30	青花椒
•	The Goolwa Therese & Nelly	[Corkilson]	Brit. bge. 7	17 Nov.	12 Wm. Pustau & Co. 6 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	414018060000000000	K'loon Dock		00 火鷄崿	,, Red,,,	50 40	紅辣椒
1	Three Brothers	1 h Khalcke	Brit. bae. 3	67 Oct.	15 Carlowitz & Co. 19 Chinese			Fish.	海鮮	Cucumbers,	80 25	黄瓜
_	TrioVaruna Verena	Sachau	Ger. bge. 4	86 Oct.	11 Siemssen & Co. 11 Wieler & Co. 24 Arphold Kanhana	*******	K'ioon Dock		00 肚魚乾	Curry Stuff, English, .,, Egg Plant, .	ვ ი — თ 50	加厘材料
	Vesta Wodan	Dirke	Ger boe 8	N85/Oot.	24 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. 2 Melchers & Co.	************	K'loon Dock K'loon Dock	Bream, catty 80	70 鯽魚	Ginger,	80 25	答
	WHARIPOA Hattie N. Bangs			• `\	9 Wieler & Co.			Carp, ,, 80	70 鯉魚	" Young "	30 25	子豊
	CANTON	1 1			12 Captain			Catfish,	が 赤魚	Gourd, anake	100 _	経成
	Namoa Ningpo	Westoby	Brit. str. ?	61 Nov.	16 Douglas Lapraik & Co. 28 Siemssen & Co.	Shangha!		Codfish, Salt,	- 鹹鮍魚 60 磐	Green Peas, young ,, Green Sprouts	150 140 25 20	荷蘭豆 女蘭本
		Mon-	of-war	n Mo	ngkong Harbou			Cuttle Fish, , 80	70	Horse Radish, Shanghal, ,,	25 20 180 —	芥蘭菜 大羅蔔
	T			1					上 酸魚	Lettuce, Chinese catty	40 35	唐人生
	Vescel's Name.	Anonor Flag.	Class.		Tons. Guns. H. P. Date		nder.	Dog Fish, 50	10 跌倒沙	, hoglish each	12 10	來路生來
	Alett	6 c U. S.	gunhoat		541 Nov.	9 Robert Boyd		Kels, Congor	50 海殿 90 淡水鱔	Miot, bunch Okras, catty	70 00	薄荷
	Ashvielot Ohop-sai	6 c U.S. 6 h Chinese	corvette gunboat		1370 6 700 Nov.	15 Geo. H. Perki 22 Chun Chong I	lns	l <u>illi ili ili ili ili ili ili ili ili i</u>	50 制皮洋	Oniona, Bombay	50 40	毛茄 洋葱頭
		6 c British	gun vessel gun vessel		592 4 100 Oct. 774 3 160 Nov.	81 Fred. Edward W. M. Lang	5	Fresh Fish, Large , ,, 140 1	50 大鮮魚	,, Green	3 25	生葱
	Mecanee	6 k British	transport military hospi	tal	2591 Nov.	7 Guilleume Loi		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30 鮮魚仔	Parsley, Chinese,	60 50	芫荽
	Mosquito	6 c British	gunboat		430 4 50 Nov.	22 LtCom. G. 2 16 J. B. Haye	L Groy	Gazoupa, 170 Gudgeon, 80	一石班魚	English, bunch	10 5	洋芫荽
	Victor Emanuel Vigilant	6 o British 6 h British	Commodore's despatch vesse	flag-ship	3087 20	1 Managara 5 Lau 19	Vatson		10 白蛤魚	Potatoes, Japanese, catty	35 30 35 30	日本醫仔上海醫仔
	FOOCHOW SHIPI	ING IN PORT.		arohant s		وي والمناطق المستحد والمناطق المناطق المناطقة		Haddook, 60	0 黄美醚	, California,	80 40	金山署任
	Nov. 16, Mebohant sait	1878.	Klang-wae Klang-yuen		Chinese Gold Hu Chinese Golden S		barque	Herrings, fresh , 40	50 黄澤	,,_ Macso, new . ,,	5) 40	澳門醫仔
	Aligitat	German brig British schooner	Kokonoye I Lombardy	larii	Japanese Halton C British Havilah	satle British	barqus	si smoked box \$1.00	- 烟鱼潭	. Sweet.	15 12	番磬 —
	Glamorganshire :	for London for Colonies	Mell Orestes		Chinese Raydn B		York	King Crab, each 110 1 Live Fish,	が	Radishes, White,	80 20	白羅衛仔
	Willie	for Cheloo	Orisha		British Hieronia		hrio	Lobstors,	7. 4.11 1	Scallions, catty	25 20	來路蘿蔔仔 莊朵
	BHIPPING IN SHAN Nov. 14,	1878.	Tanyew Tayue fung	-	Chinese Inheritar American J. R. Wo	ico British i	barque barque	Mullot, , , , 120 1	.0 醉魚	Sesamum,	70 60	白芝蘇
	Agamempon Agamempon	TEAMERS, British	Toblo Marti		Japanese Maid of Chinese Martha	Indak British	baroue	oystors,	0 紙魚紅	Shalota,	60	乾葱
	Amagono *Amoy	French British	Vulcan Yehain		for London, &c. Mary W. Notirinal	littidge America	in Bhim	Parrot Fish, 160	-r -v3/.	Spinach,	40 80	見祭
.' 	Chin-so Flora McDonald	Chinese British	Yunghing		Chinese Omega	British	parque		- 鷄公魚 0 頭鱸	Turnips, Salt,	50 40 25 20	掛茄 鹹羅 蔔
. '	Genkai Maru Glenfinias	Japanese for New York	Ablel Abbot	•	and vessels. Salamis merican schooner Staghour	for Lone	h	Piko, ,, 180		., Chinese,	25 20	羅蔔
•	Gwalibr H. C. Orsted	British Danish	Annie Fish Atma		inerican ship Star Que or London Thermite	sti British	Darnue 7		" 花破篷	Water Cress, bunch	3) 10	小条
	Hae-san Hakon Adelateen	Chinese Norwegian	Black Adder		British ship British barque Vesuvius	Ainetica	in Belo	Pomíret, Black		Water Lily Roots, catty Water Caltrops,	80 25	連稿
	Hwaiyuen Kiang-foo	Chinese Chinese	Obing Tah Outty Bark	j	Chinese barque British ship	Amstica Menop-Wab.	n barque	Prawns,	赤斑明明	Yams, old,	20C	菱角 大硻
	Kiang-kwan Kiang-pian	Chinese Chinese	Doune Castl Euclid	e 1	British barque Cosmao British barque Cyclon	French			。		RLEY, Inspec	人相 tor of Markets
•	A Since left post, or a		Flory Cross Borward Ha		dritish ship Growler Line Yes	Н, М,	gun-vessei-		石狗公	Printed and published by Gac	o, Munkay B	AIN, at the China
							क्समध्य	Reach, , , , 120 1	8 簡用	Mail Office, No. 3, Wyndha	as Street, Hor	ekone.
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